The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3944. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

"THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

ANOTHER VICTORY.

While Gen. Grant's glorious achievements are the crowning topic of the press, the Golden Bitters, prepared by Messrs. Hubbel & Co., have become the only hope of the faint-hearted, in this, the hour of our country's trial. We advise all who have not yet tried Hubbel's Celebrated Golden Bitters to have no hesitation in buying them, and afterward testing their medicinal properties.

Messrs. Hubbel & Co. anticipate having orders from the South in consequence of the cheering news from Lieut.-Gen. Grant, and, without doubt, they will realize all.

Read the following:

S—1863—B.

* * * We respectfully invite your attention to and consideration of the justly celebrated and reliable remedy for Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Debility and Prostration. The proprietors are proud to acknowledge the unparalleled success which has attended the sale of their valuable preparation, known in nearly every portion of the civilized world as the

"GOLDEN BITTERS."

We risk nothing when we term them a *valuable preparation*, for they are one of the few articles of the present day which are not a humbug; and we are willing and able to satisfy any person or persons who will call upon us, that the celebrated "Golden Bitters" are a genuine *bona fide hygienic* article. It is the wish of the proprietors that the virtue of the article be tested before condemning. A decision of their merits by any one who has tried them is worth a million of purchased bogus testimonials.

FOR CREATING A HEALTHY APPETITE

they are invaluable, and are unequaled as a tonic. They are mild in their action, and operate by giving *vigor* and *strength* to the system—not by any change they produce in the solids, but through the medium of the living principle.

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE,

being composed of Gentian Root, Calamus, Sassafras and many other remedial agents of the Vegetable world, all preserved in Jamaica Rum and Sherry wine.

AS A BEVERAGE,

they are the most *wholesome, invigorating* and *palatable* stimulant ever offered to the public. And the fact of their being prepared chemically and scientifically, precludes the possibility of a bitter, unpleasant taste, common to Bitters generally offered for sale. We especially recommend them to Ladies, and particularly to those suffering from

DEBILITY, WEAKNESS AND PROSTRATION.

Half a wine glass of these "Bitters" three or four times a day will produce a remarkable healthy change in persons greatly debilitated.

The "Golden Bitters" have been tried and not found wanting. They are put up in our own patent quart bottles, and for sale by Druggists, Grocers, &c. throughout the world. Each bottle bears a fac-simile of the signature of Hubbel & Co.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Hudson, N. Y.

Central Depot, American Express Building, New-York.

Hubbel & Co.'s Golden Bitters.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the Golden Bitters, prepared by Hubbel & Co. of Hudson, N. Y. These Bitters, although only recently brought into the market, have acquired a marked degree of public favor which must soon create for them a very general demand all over the country. They are composed of the gentian root, calisaya bark, sassafras, calamus, and other of the best approved vegetable remedies, preserved in Jamaica rum; and, aside from their conceded excellence as a remedy for dyspepsia, heartburn, and nervous debility, are unequaled as a pleasant and invigorating beverage, encouraging a healthful appetite, and imparting buoyancy to the body. We feel perfectly safe in recommending them, not only for their purity, but for their remarkable qualities.—*Albany Atlas & Argus.*

Hubbel & Co.'s Golden Bitters.—No medicine of modern times has met with a success superior to that of the Golden Bitters of Messrs. Hubbel & Co. They have rapidly attained wide and well-deserved celebrity; and are, at once, the purest and most efficacious medicine of their kind. They are composed of the gentian root, calamus, calisaya bark, etc., etc., all the ingredients being vegetable remedies preserved in rum. For those most distressing, and yet common complaints—nervous debility, heartburn, and worst and most common, alas, of all, dyspepsia—the Golden Bitters act almost as a specific, while they are not only remedial, but delightful, serving as an agreeable tonic drink, as well as a capital medicine. The demand for the Golden Bitters has been somewhat astonishing, and is a proof, and the best proof, of their really wonderful merits.—*New-York Daily News, April 29, 1864.*

Gold Above Par!—Our metallic currency now commands above fifty per cent. premium. The Golden Bitters, prepared by Hubbel & Co., are a still greater per centage in value above all other Bitters, by whomsoever prepared. These Bitters are a *sure remedy* for dyspepsia, and also for liver complaints and jaundice. They are drugged with no mineral substance, and contain the purest of the bitter herbs known to botanists, while the "spirit in which they are preserved is warranted to be of the purest and best of imported Jamaica Rum. The fact that our best physicians use the Bitters extensively in their practice, and recommend them as the best preparation they can prescribe to their patrons for the cases alluded to, and for loss of appetite and nervous derangement, warrants us in naming the "Golden Bitters" as the safest and best tonic yet discovered. Many varieties of bitters are advertised, but experience teaches that the Golden Bitters is the tonic most worthy the public confidence. The bitters are prepared at the extensive laboratory of George C. Hubbel & Co., Hudson, N. Y., and are for sale in this city by S. O. Gleason, D. W. Jones, and R. S. & G. Drake, and by most other respectable druggists and wholesale merchants throughout the country.—*Troy Daily Press.*

Hubbel & Co.'s Celebrated Golden Bitters.—We would especially invite our readers' attention to a new advertisement in this issue, of the celebrated Golden Bitters of Hubbel & Co., New-York. These Bitters are pronounced by the best physicians in the State to be the greatest tonic in the known world, and the remarkable sale of the medicine is due proof of its value in dyspepsia, heartburn, nervous debility, sea-sickness, &c. The medicine, among other invaluable medicinal herbs and roots in the vegetable kingdom, contains gentian root, calisaya bark, calamus, &c. Geo. C. Hubbel is a gentleman, and would not lend his name to the manufacture or sale of any medicine, were he not entirely sure of its being what he recommends it. This fact alone is a sufficient guarantee for the efficacy of the medicine.—*Syracuse Constitutionalist and State Free Trader.*

Golden Bitters.—Among the almost innumerable catalogue of tonics introduced to the public from time to time, we consider the Golden Bitters, prepared by Messrs. Hubbel & Co., in every respect deserving of public confidence. This tonic is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, preserved in the best Jamaica rum; and, while it is perfectly harmless in character, it is unfailing in its effects. By its gently stimulating qualities, it gives tone to the stomach, creates a healthy appetite, invigorates and gives vivacity to the system, and is a sure remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous debility, &c., &c. Where the system requires a tonic, our best physicians recommend these bitters, because they know, from an analysis of the mixture, that it contains nothing in the slightest degree deleterious. They are the safest and best that can be used.—*New-York Prot.*

New-York, April 23, 1864.

Geo. C. Hubbel & Co.—*Gentlemen:* We have analyzed your Golden Bitters, and find that its component parts entitle it to the notice of the medical profession. Since our analysis, we have used it in our practice with very satisfactory results, and find it particularly well calculated to correct derangement of the digestive organs, such as dyspepsia, diarrhœa, sick headache, colic, &c., &c., and is a superior tonic for daily use in moderate quantities for aged persons, and also those of delicate constitutions. Yours, &c.,

Doctors J. F. & T. S. NORBURY,
No. 136 East 32d-st.

ORDER NO. 1.

Whereas, Certain parties are offering for sale a spurious imitation of HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS, these presents come to them greeting, notifying them that any goods sold in BULK under this trade name, and by them sold at retail or otherwise, is an infringement on our rights, as well as a gross imposition on the public. Our goods being put up in our own patent bottles only, all such acts will be immediately prosecuted under the laws protecting proprietary manufactures.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO.,
Proprietors of the Golden Bitters.

See that the United States Revenue Stamp is on the cork of each bottle.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Grant's Decisive Battle.

LEE'S ARMY IN FULL RETREAT.

OUR ARMY IN PURSUIT

The Glorious Work of Thursday.

Grant Finds the Rebels in the Last Ditch.

Great Captures of Prisoners and Artillery.

The Trophies of Victory a Whole Rebel Division and Thirty Guns.

REINFORCEMENTS PRESSING FORWARD

Highly Important from Gen. Sigel.

Communication With Lynchburgh Severed.

THE OPERATIONS OF GEN. BUTLER.

His Army Moving on Fort Darling.

The Condition of the Wounded at Washington.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondents.

DISPATCHES FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

FIRST DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13—5.30 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Official dispatches just received by this Department dated yesterday, 8 A. M., at the battle-field, near Spottsylvania Court-House. They state that during the night, Gen. Hancock marched from his previous position on our right and occupied the ground between Gens. Wright and Burnside; at daylight he attacked with his accustomed impetuosity, forcing the first and then the second line of the enemy's works, capturing the whole of Gen. Edward Johnson's Division and part of Early's, together with Maj.-Gen. Johnson, Gen. Geo. H. Stuart, and from thirty to forty cannon.

The number of prisoners is not given, but it is to be counted by thousands.

Gen. Burnside on the extreme left opened at the same time with Gen. Hancock, and advanced with comparatively little opposition. His right has formed a junction with Gen. Hancock, and his left is now actively engaged.

Gen. Wright's troops attacked at seven fifteen o'clock, and are now at work.

Gen. Warren is demonstrating to hold the enemy in front of his lines. The rebel works at that point are exceedingly strong.

A dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler, dated "In the Field, near Chester Station, Va., May 12—3:30 P. M.

It states that he is now pressing the enemy near Fort Darling, and has before him all the troops from North Carolina and South Carolina that have got up.

Beauregard's courier was captured this morning going to Gen. Hoke, in command of Drury's Bluff. He had a dispatch stating that Beauregard would join them as soon as the troops came up.

Gen. Gillmore holds the intrenchments, while Smith demonstrates upon Drury and the enemy's lines.

Gen. Kautz, with his cavalry, has been sent to cut the Danville Railroad, near Appomattox Station, and can perhaps advance on James River.

We have had no telegraphic communication with Gen. Sherman since Wednesday.

EDW. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1864—2:30 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Grant has just been received, dated near Spottsylvania Court house, May 12, 6:30 P. M. It is as follows:

The eighth day of battle closes, leaving between three and four thousand prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including two General officers, and over thirty pieces of artillery. The enemy are obstinate, and seem to have found the last ditch. We have lost no organization, not even a company, whilst we have destroyed and captured one division, (Johnson's,) one brigade, (Dobbs',) and one regiment entire of the enemy.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13—6½ P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following dispatch from Mr. Dana has just reached this department:

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, VA., May 13—8 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

"Lee abandoned his position during the night, whether to occupy a new position in the vicinity or to make a thorough retreat, is not determined. One division of Wright's and one of Hancock's are engaged in settling this question, and at 6½ A. M. had came up on his rear guard. Though our army is greatly fatigued from the enormous efforts of yesterday, the news of Lee's departure inspires the men with fresh energy. The whole force will soon be in motion, but the heavy rains of the last 36 hours renders the roads very difficult for wagons and artillery. The proportion of severely wounded is greater than on either of the previous days' fighting. This was owing to the great use made of artillery."

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, May 13—6:55 P. M.

Major-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The Acting Surgeon-General reports that of five hundred patients from the recent battle-field, admitted into the Harwood Hospital, not one will require any surgical operation, and that in his opinion two-thirds of the whole number will be fit for duty in thirty days.

Reinforcements are going forward to the Army of the Potomac. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

THURSDAY.

FULL DETAILS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
Thursday, May 12—6 P. M.

The four hours that have passed since the date of my last dispatch have been occupied with vigorous hammer-and-tongs work that does not appear to have greatly advanced the upshot of the contest, save in the destruction of life to the enemy that may have been accomplished. The resistance of the rebels is most stubborn, and it seems from present appearances that we shall be thrown over till to-morrow, when we shall have a continuation of the same, unless indeed the enemy be so harassed in his communications as to compel him to retreat.

But whatever may be the determination of the enemy, there will be no change nor let up in the resolve of this army, of its Commander and of the head of all the armies of the United States. That resolve is to *put the matter through, cost what it may*. In doing this we shall add to the already appalling list of losses we have experienced in this unparalleled battle of eight day's duration, but we shall end by crushing the enemy to powder.

While writing, firing has ceased along the whole line, and it is probable that the contest is concluded for the day. The rebel Gen. Johnson, captured this morning, gives the following explanation of how the rebel right flank came to be turned this morning: That flank was held by the division of Johnson, who had a very strong position. Yesterday, however, a battery which had been planted on this position was taken away by his superiors in command. Johnson, at 1 o'clock this morning, sent word requesting the return of the battery and any other artillery there might be to spare, and expressing his conviction that the enemy (we) would make an attempt on the right at daybreak. The battery was returned to him, but too late, and he was just getting it into position when Hancock made his attack.

Gen. Johnson has played an important part in late operations. It was he that punished Griffin's division so badly on Thursday, and who turned our right on Friday night, capturing Gen. Seymour.

The question of the death of Gen. Wadsworth is at length settled. A rebel Captain was taken to-day who helped to bury him, and who took his official papers from his person.

It appears that in order to keep up the spirits of his army, Lee has been telling his men, through proclamations, that Butler, Sherman, &c., have been thoroughly whipped. When they find out the truth, what will they think of it?

Gen. Meade's fame rises every day from the masterly manner in which he handled this army. He enjoys the highest confidence and respect of Gen. Grant.

It is now certain that the struggle is over for the day. It has been a good day's work. The sun is setting and we hold two miles more ground than we had when it rose, besides the captures already mentioned.

THE BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
Thursday, May 12.

Let the twelfth day of May be written in the calendar as one of the *fasts* of the Republic, for it marks the date of one of the deadliest and most decisive struggles and one of the most brilliant victories of the war. Knowing the ebbs and flows of battle, I refrain from attempting to anticipate what the after hours of to-day may bring forth; but if victory continues to smile on this army as it has up to this hour—2 P. M.—to-night will see the greatest army of the rebellion not merely beaten, but destroyed.

Hancock this morning, by a splendid assault, turned the enemy's right flank, carried both their lines of breastworks, captured forty-two pieces of artillery, and from 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners, and is now rolling up their line. The other corps have joined in and engaged in furious battle, which continues at the hour of writing. In the impossibility of at present obtaining accurate details, and desirous of sending the outlines of the battle at the earliest moment, I transmit the rough jotting of my note-book, which must stand until a full recital can be written out.

SIX O'CLOCK A. M.

At midnight last night Hancock with his corps changed from his position on the extreme right, and went in on the left of the line between the Sixth Corps and Burnside's, where there had been a gap. At 5 o'clock this morning he assaulted the enemy's position, carried their second line of breastworks, and turned the right flank of the rebels. It was a complete surprise, favored by a mist, which concealed our movements. He has taken 3,000 prisoners and three Generals, namely, Gen. Stuart, commanding a brigade in Gen. Johnson's division of Ewell's corps; Major-Gen. Johnson, Commander, and another Gen. Johnson, commanding a brigade. This is entirely reliable, as I have just heard the dispatch conveying the joyful intelligence read aloud by the Chief-of-Staff.

Everybody is in the best of spirits. The enemy had not been expecting an attack on their right, as our reconnoissance of yesterday on the left seemed to indicate that as our point of assault.

Hancock's glorious success, if sustained, will solve a very difficult problem, as the rebels had fortified their powerful position in front of Spottsylvania Court-house so strongly that an attempt to carry it in front must have been attended with immense loss of life.

The intelligence from Sheridan's cavalry raid, brought by a scout last night, shows that he has had the most complete success. He destroyed ten miles of the Orange and Gordonsville Railroad—the line on which Lee has been mainly dependent for his supplies—and destroyed three trains of cars and a large amount of supplies. He took several pieces of artillery and recaptured five hundred of our prisoners, among them two Colonels, whom the rebels were lugging off to Richmond.

Six Thirty A. M.—The magnitude of Hancock's victory rolls up, as its full proportions become known. He has captured Major-Gen. Johnson's entire division of Ewell's corps, numbering 3,000 men, and he has also taken twenty or thirty cannon up to this hour.

Seven A. M.—A most interesting scene is now before us at headquarters. Maj.-Gen. Ed. Johnson, who, with his whole division, was captured this morning, has just been brought up, under charge of an officer, to headquarters in the woods, where Gens. Grant and Meade and their staffs are seated around a bivouac fire. Gen. Meade, who had been an old friend of Gen. Johnson, shook hands with him and introduced him to Gen. Grant.

"Formerly of the Sixth Infantry?" inquires the Lieutenant-General. "Yes," replies the rebel General, "You were of the Fourth, and we were both in the same brigade." Of course, military etiquette precluded any other inquiries than those of a purely personal character. To the question whether Gen. Wadsworth was dead, he replied that such was his belief, though he was not positive. Our Generals, Seymour and Shaler, who were captured in the battle of the Wilderness, he had yesterday seen at Lee's headquarters. Longstreet he reports as severely but not mortally wounded. Almost all the staff appear to have been old friends and acquaintances of Johnson, and numerous mutual inquiries in regard to old army comrades are being made. Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, when he met him, had a mind to make a set speech, but the old familiar formula, "Ed., I'm glad to see you," came out in a salutation to which Johnson replied: "Well, Hunt, under the circumstance, I am not glad to see you." He spoke of the abomination of such a country as the Wilderness to fight in; spoke of the capture of his division, but said, with a quiet, good-natured manner, that we would have a hot time of it yet. Johnson is a stout-built fellow, with a strong, rough face, but his dress is in bad condition, and his slouched hat, with his brownish gray hair sticking out through an aperture at the top, is such as even a New-York dead rabbit would scorn to sport.

An Aid who has just come in from Gen. Hancock's headquarters says that when the captured Gen. Stuart—G. H.—was brought in, Hancock extended his hand, but the high-born captive drew back, saying that "his feelings would not allow him to shake hands"—an incident which has just created a merry laugh at headquarters.

Seven-Thirty.—Hancock's fight continues, and Warren is going in. A furious rain-storm is falling, and the thunder of the heavens mingles with the roar of artillery and the rattling volleys of small arms in a way impossible to discriminate which is which. The country is somewhat more open here than in the Wilderness, and permits the use of artillery, which has been plentifully placed in commanding positions all along the line.

Warren's corps, forming the centre of our line of battle, is now briskly engaged. No reports as yet of his progress. The rebels have opened their batteries, and the headquarters of Gens. Grant and Meade are being vigorously shelled. In riding along, we encountered on all hands the proofs of the bloody work that has been going on for the past four hours. From every path through the woods wounded men emerging, some in ambulances, some on stretchers, some supported by their companions and many poor fellows with every variety of frightful wounds hobbling along supported by rude crutches, improvised from branches of trees. On reaching Hancock's headquarters we find his success has been growing steadily and his captures constantly rolling up. He has taken forty-two pieces of artillery and already seven thousand prisoners reported. A score or more of the captured guns are lying in a field at our new headquarters—a pleasant sight to see. They are 12-pound Napoleons, Rodmans and 10-pound Parrotts, their rude throats blackened in their deadly work.

Ten A. M.—The whole line is now engaged, including the corps of Warren's Fifth, of Wright's Sixth, of Hancock's Second, and of Burnside's Ninth. From the present position of headquarters, which is near enough to be under fire, we can distinguish Burnside's and Hancock's line of battle in our front, and Wright and Warren stretched off to the right. It is too densely wooded to see the manœuvres, or even the line of battle, but we mark the line by the margins of smoke rising up above the trees, and the flashes of the artillery.

Eleven O'clock.—There is a lull along the line, with the exception of a vigorous cannonading, which continues. The rebels have been fighting with an obstinacy that challenges the name of sublime, and Lee has been putting forth his best powers. The situation at this hour leaves our line holding all the ground they have gained; but they are not now advancing. The men are excessively fatigued, and it is now somewhat doubtful whether the issue can be decided in to-day's battle.

Twelve M.—The rain has ceased and the sun has just burst forth. May it be another sun of Austerlitz. Burnside, who has hitherto had but one division (Potter's) of his corps engaged, is ordered to make an attack with his whole force. The left has been the cardinal point ever since Hancock's turning movement.

One P. M.—As Warren's attack on the right did not succeed, our right wing is being refused or drawn back, and Meade is massing more on the left where a vigorous attack is again being made with very heavy musketry and artillery fire. Hancock has turned a number of the rebel captured guns against the enemy.

Two P. M.—It has been impossible yet to dislodge the rebels, who hold their position most stubbornly. Lee has repaired his left on a strong position, and his line is covered all along by breastworks. A tremendous cannonade is now being made for the purpose on the enemy's position. Though, victory now appears highly probable, you must not be surprised if the final result is not achieved to-day. The rebels will fight to the last, and have already, in the wonderful eight days' Battle of the Wilderness—of which this is but a continuation—made good all the boasts ever made of their prowess. They will really die in the last ditch, and only then. They are, however, now out of supplies, their rations having, according to the statements of prisoners, been exhausted last night, and if Sheridan's destruction of their communications has been as complete as is believed at headquarters, they will be able to get no more. Quite a number of deserters have come in from all the corps, and they say if there is a chance many more may be expected to-night.

Of our losses thus far during this day's severe battle it is impossible to form anything like an accurate estimate; but they must be extremely heavy. The losses of officers is also very great, but I forbear to mention names until the facts are placed beyond dispute. Gen. Wright, commanding the Sixth Corps, was this morning wounded in the soft part of the leg, but still continued to command.

W. SWINTON.

Lee's Retreat Becoming a Rout—The Rivers Swollen—The Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13—10 o'clock P. M.

Dispatches just received from one of your correspondents at the front, dated Headquarters, eight o'clock last night, say that the rebels are in full retreat to North Anna River, with fresh troops in hot pursuit.

Lee's retreat is becoming a rout—thousands of prisoners being captured. The streams in his rear are very much swollen by the recent rains. Supplies are reaching the army rapidly.

Our wounded are coming in very fast, and being sent to Washington, many of them without stopping at Fredericksburgh.

The rebel cavalry drove in two companies of the Twenty-second New-York Cavalry, and two of the Third New-Jersey, last evening, near Fredericksburgh. Some of our men are missing. They made no attack on Fredericksburgh, however. They are evidently after our trains, and all their movements seem for that object. We have as yet lost nothing in the way of wagons, except four ambulances captured on the field. Our losses in killed, wounded and missing are estimated at 45,000, many of whom are absent without sufficient reason, and cannot be counted among the losses.

Gen. Grant will crush Lee before he gets to Richmond, if he has to use his *teamsters* to do it. We captured over six thousand prisoners yesterday and near 40 guns.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DISPATCH.

Operations in the Enemy's Rear—Railroads and Trains Destroyed—Prisoners Recaptured.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, May 10, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Meade, Headquarters Army of Potomac:

General: I turned the enemy's right and got into their rear. Did not meet sufficient cavalry to stop me. Destroyed from eight to ten miles of Orange Railroad, two locomotives, three trains and a very large amount of supplies. The enemy were making a depot of supplies at Beaver Dam. Since I got into their rear there has been great excitement among the inhabitants and with the army. The citizens report that Lee is beaten. Their cavalry has attempted to annoy my rear and flank, but have been run off. I expect to fight their cavalry south of South Anna River. Have recaptured five hundred of our men—two colonels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Very Important from Sigel—The Railroad Between Lynchburgh and Gordonsville

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

The extra *Star* says: "An officer, who arrived here to-day, reports that at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a dispatch was read at the front from Gen. Sigel's command, dated at Butler's Mountain, between Charlottesville and Lynchburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., (day not given,) announcing that our cavalry had torn up the railroad between Charlottesville and Lynchburgh, twenty-six miles below the former place, and also that the track of the Gordonsville road, between Charlottesville and Keswick, had been destroyed. All the bridges between the above points on both roads have been destroyed. When returning our forces encountered a body of rebel cavalry, who came from the direction of Carter's Mountain, and a skirmish ensued, and ended in the repulse of the rebels, who fled in the direction they had come. This was the only rebel force met with during the raid."

A Very Hopeful Dispatch from Gen. Ingalls—The Rebel Army to be Finished up.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13, 1864.

The following dispatch has just been received by Senator Nesmith from Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac. It brings positive information from the front as late as noon yesterday. Gen. Ingalls says:

"We have made a ten strike to-day.

Hancock went in at daylight. He has taken over four thousand prisoners and twenty-five guns, and is still fighting.

Everybody is fighting, and have been for eight days.

We shall have them this pop, though it may take a day or two more.

They fight like devils.

Our losses are heavy—can't say how many.

If Augur's forces were here now, we could finish them to-day.

Hancock captured Gen. Ned Johnson and two other Generals, besides lots of lower grades.

The old Republic is firm. Bet your pile on it.

Grant is a giant and hero in war. But all our Generals are gallant; and as to our men, the world never had better. Yours, in haste, INGALLS.

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, May 12—12 o'clock M."

[This dispatch, from an officer whose words are always exceedingly discreet, may be considered as very reliable, and shows the buoyant state of feeling existing among the officers at headquarters.—ED. TIMES.]

The Battle of Thursday—The Glorious Work of Hancock and Burnside.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

The extra *Republican*, has the following highly important intelligence:

"Gen. Grant, sends a dispatch to the President, received last night, announcing, in terms of characteristic modesty, that he moved on the enemy's work, again at Spottsylvania Court-house, on Thursday morning, 12th, at daylight.

Gen. Burnside and Gen. Hancock made grand and impetuous charges with the bayonet by corps, surprising the enemy, producing the wildest consternation in his ranks, crushing Lee's right and centre, and hurling his entire line back with awful slaughter a distance of several miles.

Gen. Grant remained master of the field, with all the rebel dead and wounded.

Besides, we captured thirty pieces of cannon, one whole rebel division, with its commander, Maj.-Gen. Ned Johnson, and his brother Brig.-Gen. Johnson, and Brig.-Gen. George Stuart.

The route of the enemy was complete. Details hereafter.

The capture of Gen. Johnson's rebel division, embracing 4,000 men, is exclusive of Lee's killed and wounded left on the field."

Requisition for Militia—Lee's Army Insubordinate from Lack of Food—Arrest of Shirkers.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

The Government this afternoon mady a requisition on Gov. Bradford for the immediate service of 2,000 Maryland militia for 100 days, on the terms on which the Governors of the different Western States have recently placed their militia in the field. They are to relieve the other troops now doing guard and post duty in Maryland, who are to go at once to the front.

The prisoners captured yesterday morning in Hancock's charge upon Johnson's division report that the rebel army is in a state of almost total insubordination on account of the want of food.

One hundred and fifty skedaddlers from Gen. Grant's army, who were taken from the boats which arrived at the Sixth-street wharf late last night, were this morning sent to the Provost-Marshal's office. Not one of these men were wounded, but some represented that they had been sun-struck. They were placed on garrison duty in the various forts around the city.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Iron-Clad Fleet in the James—Reported Removal of the Rebel Obstructions—Capture of Gen. Crawford.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 13—6 P. M.

The *Evening Telegraph* has a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, just received, stating that all the obstructions in the James River have been removed, and that our fleet of iron-clads is advancing on Richmond.

The same paper has a dispatch stating that Gen. Crawford, commanding the Pennsylvania Reserves, was captured by the rebels on Tuesday.

Col. S. M. Jackson, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves is now in command of the division.

The Reserves have met with heavy losses.

The Inquirer's Account—A Characteristic Dispatch from Hancock—The Terrible Fighting—The Captures and Losses.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 13.

The *Inquirer* has the following special dispatch:

NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA, Thursday, May 12,
8 o'clock A. M.

The day opened this morning with the following news sent in the form of a dispatch from Gen. Hancock to Gen. Grant:

General: I have captured from thirty to forty guns. I have finished up Johnson, and am now going into Early. W. S. HANCOCK.

As I write the whole line is engaged, but the heaviest firing is being done by Hancock's corps.

Maj.-Gen. E. Johnson is a prisoner. He commanded the "Stonewall Division" in Ewell's corps, composed mainly of Virginia troops.

No doubt of his capture exists, for he is sitting on a log before me at the present moment, in conversation with some of our Generals.

The attack was commenced this morning at daylight by Hancock, who moved forward his whole line, and is now driving the enemy.

Brig.-Gen. Stuart, of the rebel army, has also been captured, and is safe within our lines.

The artillery firing in the direction of Gen. Hancock is increasing in extent and rapidity. A considerable portion of the Fifth Corps is actively engaged and are doing well.

Eleven A. M.—The battle continues with great fury, but we are steadily gaining ground on the rebels.

The Sixth Corps have gone to the relief of the Second, and are now actively engaged at the present moment.

The musketry firing is tremendous, accompanied with heavy salvos of artillery. Every inch of ground is being sharply contested, and nothing can exceed the ferocity of the contest.

Heavy fighting is progressing near Gen. Grant's headquarters.

The captured artillery are being brought to the rear, and the roads leading to the different corps hospitals are filled with soldiers who have been wounded at the front and are seeking after medical treatment. A drenching rain set in about nine o'clock, but it seems to have no effect in abating the fighting in the front. The roads are knee deep with mud and very unfavorable for military operations.

A rebel battle-flag has just been brought in to headquarters. It belonged to the Forty-second Vir-

Continued on the Eighth Page.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the George Washington With Dates to April 7.

A TRIP TO ALEXANDRIA.

FULL REVIEW OF THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE.

A DEFENCE OF GENERAL BANKS.

The United States mail steamship *George Washington*, E. V. Gager commanding, from New-Orleans 7th inst., in 5 days, 21 hours, with merchandise, mails and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co., arrived this morning. The *George Washington* arrived off Sandy Hook at 8 A. M., but was detained four hours by fog.

We are indebted to Purser Allen for prompt delivery of our news packages.

A Trip to Alexandria—State of the Red River—Review of the Late Battles of the 8th and 9th April—The Present Situation—Unjust Charges against Gen. Banks—Dissensions in the Army—Return from Alexandria.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Alexandria, La., Monday, May 2, 1864.

Having already, in my last letter, sent you from New-Orleans as full and authentic an account of the recent great battles in Western Louisiana as could well be obtained by any one not actually on the spot, it is not my present purpose to go over that ground again, (more especially as I find that account substantially justified by my subsequent inquiries,) but rather to take a comprehensive review of our present "situation" in this department, to which the whole country is looking with so much interest and anxiety, and to apply, as far as I am able, some little antidote to the poison that is now being circulated against the Department of the Gulf by rebel sympathizers and white-livered patriots everywhere, not only among designing politicians, but, I am sorry to say, among too many who are disgracing the uniform of the United States.

TRIP TO ALEXANDRIA.

Knowing that any letter from New-Orleans would fail to carry the same weight of authority in the North as one penned by an actual eye-witness of passing events, I determined to go to the front to see and judge for myself; and I am delighted to tell you, at the very outset, that I found—precisely as I expected I would—that everything had been either deliberately falsified or monstrously exaggerated against us. At the time I started from New-Orleans Steele's army had been gobbled up; the whole of our gunboats—seven or eight in number—had been destroyed above the falls near this place. The army of Gen. Banks had been thoroughly routed and destroyed, and the remnants making for New-Orleans as fast as they could get there. Every panic-stricken sutler, cotton speculator, or renegade monkey in shoulder-straps, coming down the river, had seen the banks of the Red River bristling with rebel batteries and buried with burning vessels and cotton; so that it really required some little coolness and determination to undertake such a journey.

I left New-Orleans at 3 P. M. Wednesday, the 27th April, on board the *Iberville*, Capt. C. F. Hunt, and with that excellent Red River pilot, John Browder. I was delighted to find among my fellow-passengers those gallant officers, Col. L. D. H. Curry, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York, and Capt. James H. Landers, of the Eighth New-Hampshire—now First New-Hampshire Cavalry—both going to join their regiments. I need not remind any one acquainted with the siege of Port Hudson of the noble part that these regiments and their officers took in that momentous struggle, under the leadership of the brave and much-beloved Gen. Paine. At Bonne Carré, the same evening, we took on board 430 of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York, all in splendid order and condition. With such an escort, every one felt safe against the murderous guerrillas, especially those who knew that Col. Curry kept his men constantly on the *qui vive*, and had ordered the Captain of the boat, in the event of the bushwhackers appearing in anything like numbers, to pull up and land him and his force to punish them.

With the exception of a fight between two drunken Zouaves, on our first evening out, in which one was knocked over the railing to the deck below and killed on the spot, and a disturbance, caused by the brutal behavior of some Irish soldiers toward a few colored ones on board, (an affair that might have become serious but for the timely authority and exertions of Col. Curry,) there was nothing worthy of note until we reached the Red River. Here, at about 9:20 on the morning of Friday, 29th, and about five miles above the mouth of the Atchafalaya, we were fired into, while close to the left bank, by a body of guerrillas hidden behind the trees and stumps. They hurt nobody on board, but I hardly see how they could have escaped the volley that was poured after them from a hundred muskets all ready and waiting for them.

The saloon of a river steamboat attacked by guerrillas, presents a scene quite as comic as it is exciting. To those who can at all control their nerves, the ludicrous positively banishes all thought of the tragic, to see great big fellows—with and without shoulder-straps—sprawl flat on their bellies behind every conceivable projection of chair or table, at the first rattle of musketry, and going through the absurdly, impossible process of trying to make pancakes of themselves. Near to my cabin door, where I was sitting reading when the alarm commenced, I saw behind the leaves of a table piled up about two feet high, a United States officer—*not* one of the One Hundred and Thirty-third—lying flat on his face, on top of him a negro waiter, and on top of the latter a gaunt, petrified, long-bearded sutler, whose eyes seemed ready to leap from their sockets. Poor fellow! I know he must have felt as relieved as any of us when we safely reached this place at 11 P. M. of the 29th, and saw the myriad lights of the transports and gunboats reflected in the stream and lighting up the bluffs, giving the appearance of a large and imposing city.

REVIEW OF THE LATE BATTLES.

My purpose, as I said before, is not to give another description of the late battles, but rather to take a comprehensive view of the salient points connected with them, and to set right many mistaken ideas that have gone forth to the world. To arrive at my facts, I had only to take the testimony of those officers here who took an active part in these terrible engagements; men personally known to me as incapable of distorting the truth, and the following may be relied on as a brief but correct summary of the events.

When our forces had all assembled at Alexandria, about the 20th March, and there reviewed, Brig.-Gen. Lee, of Gen. Franklin's corps, which formed the advance, was sent forward on the 28th, with his division of 5,000 cavalry. We all know what the work of cavalry is, viz.: to lead the advance, to scout and feel for the enemy, and keep the General in immediate command minutely informed of their whereabouts and strength, but not to enter upon or bring about a general engagement, unless so ordered. Another thing which we all know is that no army should attempt to advance through an enemy's country without seeing a way of retreat left open, in case of disaster. I am particular about these points, because they form the sole pivots upon which turn the whole of our temporary check in Western Louisiana, upon which so many egregious falsehoods and so much bitter spleen are being vented.

All the way from Alexandria to Sabine Cross Roads the enemy kept falling back before the advance of Gen. Lee's cavalry, although occasionally making a slight stand, until the 7th, when they had quite a brisk fight, the one in which Col. Harry Robinson, afterward wounded, so distinguished himself, and of which I gave you an account before. But it was not until the 8th that we came suddenly and unexpected upon the enemy in full force. The sickening details of what befel us in the first part of that memorable day are but too plainly before the public; how our advance found themselves in a complete trap, surrounded and flanked on both sides; how our men, after doing all that men could do under the circumstances, were compelled to fall back before overwhelming numbers; how they found their *only* way of retreat completely blocked up with wagons, and the horrible confusion and demoralization that ensued. All this has been blazoned forth. But the world will yet acknowledge how little Gen. Banks had to do with the cause of that disaster, and how much with the glorious retribution that followed. People have yet to swallow the incontestible fact that the advantage thrown into the enemy's hands, by a mere blunder of detail, was afterward ignominiously wrung from them by sheer generalship and hard fighting on the 8th; and tardy justice will yet be done that brave officer, Brig.-Gen. Emory, for the splendid part he played in the first day's fight.

When Gen. Banks (who, be it remembered, had not actually yet assumed command) heard of the serious encounter going on in front, contrary to his wishes or calculations, he immediately rode forward with his staff, but the mischief was already done, and, although a dozen Napoleons could not have rectified it, he tried all that was *possible*. Dispatching an Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Franklin to come up at the double quick—which was done as rapidly as time and human efforts could accomplish, he personally tried to stem the torrents of disorganized masses rushing past him. "Gentlemen!" he cried—speaking alike to officers and soldiers, and almost unmanned with pain and indignation, "is this fair to me? Is this how you treat me? Have I done anything to deserve this?" He may as well have appealed to a tornado. Franklin came up, did all that man could do to stem the torrent, but was finally swept along. But the end was not yet. Brig.-Gen. Emory, as gallant a commander as ever led men to victory, had been ordered to come up with the Nineteenth Army Corps, and formed in line of battle about 1½ miles from where the fight commenced. On came rushing the avalanche of affrighted and disorganized troops. Emory's wall of fire parted to let them through and then deliberately closed up again, face to the enemy. The latter came on yelling after their discomfited foe, but unprepared for what they had to encounter. When close upon him, Emory let fly the whole of his pent-up thunder, mowing them down like grass before the scythe. Consternation and confusion had now changed sides, and the rebels fled in a disorder equal to, if not worse, than what we first experienced. Our men chased them three miles, and, by the confession of their own officers who were taken prisoners, had we pursued them, we could have taken them all. But this was impossible, for night had closed in upon the combatants.

It has been asked why we did not keep our ground then. For the very simple reason that we were on high ground, and there was no water for exhausted man or beast. We, therefore, decided to fall back to Pleasant Hill, which was all done in order, the troops starting about midnight, and all safely there by 7 o'clock the next morning. The enemy, in the meantime, had fallen back also, and so little did they consider themselves conquerors that they actually had drawn in their infantry pickets and posted cavalry.

On the second day—the 9th—slight skirmishing was constantly going on between our cavalry and the enemy's. A council of war had, in the meantime, been called, and it being understood that Magruder was hourly expected with a fresh army of 12,000 men, and Price with his whole army, which would outnumber ours, it had been decided to fall back upon Grand Ecore. All the trains had been sent on, and the army drawn up in line of battle to await the expected onslaught of the enemy. About 5 o'clock P. M. (the rebels are fond of fighting late, so as to have a chance of woods and darkness,) they came on yelling through the woods, and the great battle of Pleasant Hill began. You know the whole history of this, and the terrific execution done by Gen. A. G. Smith, who covered himself with glory on the occasion. The rebels were driven for miles in every direction, and again (according to their own officers) we might have taken vast numbers had not night come to protect them. Too much honor cannot be awarded to Gen. Smith for his conduct on this second day, but people seem altogether to forget that it was Emory who did the execution on the first day, and that Smith was at least twelve miles from the battle-field.

Our army now moved in order toward Grand Ecore, as per previous arrangement; the trains having been already sent on. So little did the enemy suspect this, or *then* consider that they had the advantage, that the next morning they actually sent a flag of truce for permission to bury their dead, *hours after we had left the place!* They claim a victory because we left our wounded. This is false. Having determined, for reasons already stated, to go to Grand Ecore, the badly wounded could not go that distance, and they were consequently left with experienced surgeons to take care of them. On the morning of the 11th, our troops were all safely assembled at Grand Ecore.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE 8TH AND 9TH.

The whole of our army had not gone up to the Sabine Cross Roads. A portion of it, under Brig.-Gen. Kilby Smith, had been sent up the river from Grand Ecore on a number of transports and accompanied by several gunboats. On the morning of the 13th, when near Blair's Landing, about forty miles from Grand Ecore, they were attacked by Maj.-Gen. Greene and 4,000 men; on which occasion the rebel General had his head blown off by one of the first shots from the texas of the *Roo Roy*. The enemy were here driven off with much slaughter, our men going ashore and taking lots of wounded and prisoners and burying their dead.

Early on Friday, 22d, our troops left Natchitoches and Grand Ecore for Alexandria, by land, our rear being constantly harassed by the rebel cavalry, and some sharp skirmishing during the day.

On the morning of Saturday, 23d, about daylight, quite a sharp fight occurred on Cane River, about five miles from Monett's Bluff, near Chetersville. A portion of Walker's command,—consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery,—made an impetuous onset on our rear under the gallant Gen. A. G. Smith, who repulsed and drove them back with severe loss. Immediately after, about 10 A. M., the head of our column, on approaching Monett's Bluff, discovered a rebel battery commanding its approaches from the opposite side of the river. Artillery was immediately ordered to the front and heavy firing took place, during which Gen. Banks, riding up to the front with his staff, was extremely exposed, and was struck on the leg by a piece of spent shell, but fortunately without injury.

His quick eye immediately seized the position of affairs, and he ordered a movement as skillful and ingenious as it was brilliantly executed. Gen. Birge with his division, supported by Gen. Cameron, was ordered to ford the river about a mile in the rear of the position, and move round to attack the enemy on their left flank. This was done very gallantly, at a loss of about 100 killed and wounded; among the latter, Col. Fessenden, of the Thirtieth Maine, son of the distinguished Senator. The enemy's loss was about the same. Having taken the first point, Gens. Birge and Cameron proceeded to another point of the bluff where there is a ford, and where the enemy had another strong battery. As they approached, the enemy fled. The obstructions being now removed, Gen. Banks moved the head of his column forward to the latter point, crossed by the ford over to the bluffs to join Birge and Cameron, and the enemy—under Gen. Bee—were pursued by Gen. Emory some six miles.

On Sunday, 24th, about daylight, the rebel forces, under Gens. Walker and Wharton, made another impetuous attack upon the rear of our column, under Gen. A. G. Smith, in almost the same spot. Our troops were fully prepared and poured a deadly volley into the rebels as they came forward with their accustomed yelling. Although repulsed they returned to the charge, and the battle lasted about two hours, when they were driven back at all points with great slaughter, and considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners; among the wounded was Col. Parsons, commanding a brigade. We continued our march to Alexandria, still followed by the enemy—who, however, kept a respectful distance—and arrived here in good order on the 25th.

On Friday, 26th, the enemy, in strong force, made an attack upon the gunboats *Eastport* and *Cricket*; the former of which was aground some twenty miles above Alexandria. Seeing that she must be captured by an overwhelming force of the enemy, Admiral Porter wisely blew her up, after having saved her guns and ammunition. He then withdrew on the *Cricket* to Alexandria, under a severe fire. At the same time, a little transport and pumping boat were destroyed in attempting to get off the *Eastport*.

THE SITUATION.

Such is a short *résumé* of important events from the great battles of the 8th and 9th down to the period of my arrival here. Little skirmishes and reconnoissances are daily going on among the enemy who are saucily hovering about us, but nothing of any consequence or that we need to care about. We are in a good position, largely reinforced from below, in constant communication with New-Orleans, and our troops in excellent health and spirits, and wishing nothing better than to see the enemy venture in collision on the magnificent open battle ground at this place. We have several gunboats imprisoned at the falls, about a mile and a half above Alexandria, it is true; but, this, although unpleasant, causes no apprehension here. That excellent engineer, Lieut.-Col. Bailey, of Gen. Franklin's Staff, is now engaged with a large force constructing a dam at the foot of the rapids just above Alexandria. It was commenced on the 30th, and Col. Bailey expects to get it done in a fortnight. I have just returned from it, and judging by what is already done and the energy exerted, I have no doubt the engineer will succeed. If he does it will be one of the proudest mechanical triumphs on record.

In taking a review of our present position, our enemies sneeringly say: "You started for Shreveport, what brings you at Alexandria?" The answer is very simple: "Dame Nature and *not* the rebels." Give us only four feet more water in the Red River, (far less than Gen. Banks had a right to count upon at this season,) and they would soon see whether our progress to Shreveport could be stopped. The fact is, that I have asked at least twenty different steamboat men, all thoroughly acquainted with the Red River, and they every one declare that never, in the recollection of any one living, has the river been at so extraordinarily low a stage at this time of the year. It really looks almost like fatality. You can imagine how the Commanding-General feels at this cruel league of the elements against him. Coming out one evening on the porch of his headquarters, there was a slight flash of Summer lightning behind a heavy bank of clouds. "Ah!" said he, turning toward me and pointing to it, "if that means rain to raise the river, I would gladly stand knee-deep in it for a week."

I know not what garbled reports may have reached the North respecting the condition of things here—but it is really cruel to hear the vile abuse that is being piled upon Gen. Banks here, by his personal enemies and the country's, for matters over which he has no control whatever.

First—He is blamed not only for having been temporarily checked in his expedition, but for having undertaken it at all. I have just shown that a caprice of nature is responsible for the first, and the blockheads who decry him ought to remember that, in the second, he has to obey the orders of the War Department. How do we know that, valuable as may be the possession of Shreveport, if the matter had been left to Gen. Banks own judgment, he would not now be on his way to Mobile instead of at Alexandria?

Second—I have actually heard him accused of getting Admiral Porter's fleet into its present difficult position. What a monstrous piece of nonsense and injustice! If these people would only think that Gen. Banks has no more power to command the fleet of Admiral Porter, than the latter has to command the army of Banks, they would at once see the absurdity of such a charge. Porter was bound, by higher authority, to be just where he is; and, for once, at any rate, the navy finds itself entirely at the mercy of the army; for if our troops were just now removed from here, it is impossible to say what might become of our imprisoned gunboats. But the fact is that both they and the army are perfectly safe, and the latter can afford to wait until the former are released. We have already built a pontoon bridge here, which gives us command of both sides of the river. Even at the very worst, supposing an overwhelming force were brought against us here, we could cross safely over the river, destroy our bridge and march leisurely to Natchez.

Third—They blame the General for the disaster resulting from our running into a trap, and even for our baggage being found blocking up the way at the very front of our army. This is very unfair. Beyond a certain point, every Commander—be he even a Cæsar or a Napoleon—*must* depend upon others to carry out his plans. The fault seems primarily to rest with Gen. Lee, who commanded the advance, and who has been relieved. If he is not to blame for either of these blunders, then we have to fall back upon his Commander, Gen. Franklin; whom, however, I am bound to say, I find exonerated from all blame by every officer with whom I have conversed. At any rate, Gen. Banks must be held blameless for the neglect of rudimental details devolving upon the officers under his command. To expect him to be with his advance, to see that baggage-trains do not block up the road, is as ridiculous as to expect him to walk all night around his outposts, to see that no sentinel falls asleep.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

I am sorry to say that a vast deal of the grumbling we heard—that at least among the army—results from the emulation, carried to an excess that might almost be called envy, between the 19th and the various other corps in this department—made up of Eastern or Western troops, as the case may be. Each one looks upon its own officers as so many demigods. This unhealthy rivalry is much to be deplored—and really there is no cause for it. Why should not the Nineteenth Army Corps, the veterans of Port Hudson, glory in their laurels, and those of the Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth—the heroes who have followed Grant in twenty-five battles—glory in theirs, and all strike hands like brothers in a common cause without any jealousies or bickerings? Both have glory enough, and to spare.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

I find Maj.-Gen. Hunter here, nominally under a *tour of inspection*, but I have heard some strange rumors, which, if true, would purport some momentous changes. Maj.-Gen. Franklin, who was very severely bruised in the leg by the same shot that killed his horse, has gone to New-Orleans. One departure here I have cause to regret in common, I may truly say, with the whole army and with every civilian who ever had access to headquarters. I allude to that of Brig.-Gen. C. P. Stone. A more affable gentleman, zealous official and true soldier was never known in this department than the late Chief-of-Staff of Maj.-Gen. Banks. Why he has been so suddenly removed nobody knows, unless it be to gratify some old political spleen; for I have reason to believe he was as much prized by his Commanding-General as he was unquestionably liked by every one else. Gen. Stone was in the hottest of the bloody work of the 8th, near Nims' battery, and was with the brave Ransom when he fell. He has never been known to make any allusion to the persecution of which he is the evident victim, but on the night of that eventful day he said to a brother officer: "I am glad I was not killed to-day; it would have been such good news for my enemies."

New-Orleans, Friday, May 6, 1864.

RETURN FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Whatever apprehensions there might have been in *going* to Alexandria, were certainly very much increased on *coming* back. The river had fallen so rapidly that the *Iberville*, already counting by inches, had doubts as to whether she could get over parts of the Red River or not. I had met at headquarters Dr. Selby, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who had come in after me by the *Silver Wave*, and he reported having been fired into on the 27th on the Red River, twelve miles above the mouth of the Black River. Three volleys, of fifty shots each, had been fired at them, and four men sitting together on the deck—the Captain, pilot, watchman, and a Government aid—were all shot through their hats and clothes, but without a scratch! The *Emma* had been destroyed on the Red River by the rebels, (we saw her fragments as we went down,) and all her people reported murdered. Our reconnoitering parties had found guerrillas wandering all along the river banks, and intelligence came of a battery having been erected at or near Fort de Russey.

It was with this pleasant batch of information that I got on board the *Iberville* early on the morning of Monday, 2d, to go down the Red River, just now scarcely better than a large creek in some places, and twisting and turning on itself like an everlasting S. We formed one of a fleet of transports, of which we took the lead, followed by the *Ohio Belle, Jeannie Rogers, Polar Star, New-Kentucky, Pringle* and *Duke of Argyle*, with the gunboat No. 19 escorting us ahead, and gunboats Nos. 10 and 25 in the rear. We started at 7 A. M., went feeling our way cautiously along, expecting at every bend either to run aground or be blazed upon by guerrillas. At 11 A. M. we met a body of cavalry returning, whom Gen. Dwight, Gen. Banks' Chief-of-Staff, had told me the night previous had gone forward to clear the way. They told us that a battery of 10 guns had been planted at Fort de Russey. Pleasant news in a river about twice as broad as Broadway! By and by came another squad who repeated the same. At last we reached the formidable point, and the gunboat, signaling us to stop, commenced shelling the woods and banks. They continued this work for about an hour—(it was now approaching nightfall)—and finding no response from the enemy, we quietly laid there and passed the night.

Early on the 3d, we started again down the river, and had not gone far when a band of five or six guerrillas fired into us from the right bank. Nobody hurt and we gave them a volley in return. We took on board a French refugee, escaping from the monsters in Arryelle Parish, and the stories he told us were such as you in luxurious ease at home will be apt to deem fabulous; but they are unfortunately too easy of proof. In the neighborhood of Fort de Russey the unfortunate inhabitants, driven to despair by the infernal guerrillas, have formed themselves voluntarily into a "home guard" for mutual protection. They were originally 91, but have been murdered off to only about 30 now. On Thursday, 28th, at a point called "Evergreen," about 20 miles above Fort de Russey, 40 guerrillas came in upon 20 home guards, took 12 of them, pardoned a boy of 14 years, and killed all the rest. They first made them dig their own grave in the shape of a long ditch, then tied their hands, put them in a line on the brink of it and shot them down into the hole. And this is no isolated case, but common work here and wherever War is striding with his bloody footsteps!

Having passed Fort de Russey and got once more on the broad bosom of the Mississippi, and felt perfectly safe and arrived without any adventure at New-Orleans on the morning of Wednesday, 4th. I leave all local matters to my next. NEMO.

COTTON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 5, 1864.

Current Prices This Day—Strict Middling 85c.@86c., Middling 83c.@84c., Liverpool Middling 82c., Low Middling 80c.@81c., Good Ordinary 67c @77., Ordinary 79c. Sales this week, 2,050; Exports this week, 2,050; Estimated stock, about 10,000 bales.

New-Orleans, Friday, May 6.

Remarks.—A fair demand all week, at prices in favor of the seller. Receipts have been more liberal from all quarters.

RUTSON, MAURY, Jr.,
Cotton Brokers.

A FIGHT AT CANE RIVER.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, May 3, 1864.

You are, no doubt, aware that the main body of the forces commanded by Gen. Banks arrived safely in Alexandria on Thursday of last week. On their way to Alexandria our advance came in contact with the enemy on Cane River. The following report of the whole proceedings, which I gather from the most reliable sources, will be read with interest:

At 5 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 21st of April, our army left their position at Grand Ecore, wheeled around and took up their line of march for Alexandria. The advance force was commanded by Gen. Birge, and was composed of the following regiments: Thirteenth Connecticut, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York, Thirtieth Maine, One Hundred and Sixty-second, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Seventy-third New-York, and the First Louisiana. The wagon trains followed, after which came Gens. Emery's and Cameron's respective commands—Gen. Smith coming up in the extreme rear. On Friday, the 22d, the advance, after marching forty miles in twenty-four hours, encamped for the night six miles above where our army had to cross, on the left bank of Cane River.

Next morning, after marching four or five miles, we found the enemy had taken possession of the bluffs and roads on the opposite side. These bluffs are from 100 to 150 feet high, consequently they entirely commanded the ferry and road which we had to cross. In order to keep us back, they opened fire upon our front. About 11 o'clock, Gen. Birge received orders to make a countermarch, which he instantly obeyed. Part of Gen. Cameron's division was drawn up as a reserve. Our boys then forded the river about two miles above, in order to flank the enemy's right and dislodge him from the bluffs. As soon as the troops arrived on the opposite shore, Gen. Birge threw out skirmishers and cavalry pickets into the woods, who were slowly followed by the troops in line of battle. The country, containing several hills, each separated by swamps and open fields, was a fine position for the enemy. Yet our skirmishers and cavalry pickets drove them from the woods and swamps, and forced them to retreat from hill to hill until we arrived at an open field, at the end of which was a hill completely covered with wood. Here the enemy had his strongest position. Along the right side of this hill was an impassable swamp, terminating in a small lake; on its left the river, and on its front an open field. Gen. Birge, after having examined the position, ordered an immediate charge, so that we might take the hill by assault. This was made in the most soldier-like manner. The Federals being entirely aware of the enemy's too well directed fire, did not discharge their guns, but rushed over the field cheering, and shouting A few moments more and they found themselves on the top of the hill engaged with the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Soon our opponents were compelled to retreat, leaving behind them some eighty or one hundred of their best men, who are now held as prisoners of war.

Among the first killed was Col. Fessenden, leading his brigade.

As soon as the hill was taken, Gen. Birge reformed his troops and pursued the enemy. The bluff commanding the ferry was separated from the hill last taken by an open field. Our skirmishers advanced, followed closely by our troops in line of battle. We had scarcely marched to the middle of the field before the enemy opened on us a terrible volley of artillery and musketry, cutting literally to pieces a mounted detachment of some men belonging to the Thirteenth Connecticut. About this time the General's horse was wounded. Lieut. Messner, who commanded this detachment, received wounds in three different places; he has since died in Alexandria. Our forces now becoming indignant at the resistance of the enemy, stormed up the bluffs, compelling the rebels to fly in all directions, leaving our boys in possession of the long contested ferry bluffs. The enemy's loss is heavy. Our loss is about 175 killed and wounded.

Gen. Smith arrived at the ferry the following day, where, it is said, he encountered the enemy and compelled him to retreat.

The following contains the names of the wounded which arrived on the *Meteor* from Alexandria:

Paul Raunway, 30th Maine—ankle.
Jno. Taylor, 173d N. Y.—hip
Sergt. Wm. Metzger, 1st Louisiana—leg.
Wm. Wilkenson, 30th Maine—foot.
F. Martin, 30th Me—neck.
Chas. Rumsey, 162d New-York—foot.
Sergt. Chas. O. Holt, 30th Maine—thigh.
Corp. James Lang, 3d Maryland Cavalry—foot.
Jas. Dillan, 13th Conn.—leg.
E. E. Rice, 3d Mass. C.—hip.
S. T. Monthany, 3d Rhode Island Cavalry—shoulder.
W. W. Garland, 30th Maine—leg.
Jas. McManus, 3d Rhode Island Cavalry—arm.
Owen Collins, 162d N. Y.—arm; since died.
Edwin Fowler, 30th Maine—shoulder.
Henry Luxton, 1st Missouri battery—thigh.
S. A. Dean, 1st La—arm.
Wm. Tyrall, 1st La—arm.
M. S. Thomas, blacksmith, 3d R. I. cavalry—chest.
R. McKinley, 24th Iowa—leg.
W. B. Green, 3d R. I. cav—shulder and hand.
Sergt. C. Waver, 24th Iowa.
A. B. Ridland, 30th Me.—leg.
Orin Emerson, 30th Me.—leg.
A. A. Smith, 128th N. Y.—ankle.
Stephen Monthany, 2d N. Y. Cavalry—thigh.
First Sergt. Adolphus Tuble, 162d N. Y.—thighs.
Capt. Wm. A. Green, 173d N. Y.—arm and face.
C. A. Caster, 2d N. Y. Cavalry—thigh.
J. R. Richardson, 1st Lieut., 3d Maine—leg and arm.
Geo. W. Kirby, 1st Sergt.—leg.
P. Kelly, 173d N. Y.—ankle.
Chris. A. Badon, 30th Me.—arm and hand.
F. W. Preston, 13th Conn.—side.
W. E. Dresser, 30th Maine—knee.
B. Gallagher, 3d R. I. Cav.—contusion.
S. A. Marthias, 13th Conn.—both legs, died since.
L. Wood, 173d N.-Y.—lung, since died.
John C. Carron, 30th Me.—leg.
Robt. Junk, 162d N.-Y.—Both thighs.
James Williams, 162d New-York—thigh.
Chas. Gillman, 30th Me.—leg.
John H. Buths, 58th Mass.—thigh.
Enocn Wood, 30th Maine—ankle.
F. Stenner, 175th N. Y.—side.
Hugh Caffrey, 175th N. Y.—leg.
N. D. Maxfield, 3d Mass. Cavalry—foot.
Ed. Clifton, 173d N. Y.—knee
C. Damour, 3d Rhode Island and Cavalry—head.
Chas. Linock, 173d N. Y.—leg.
Joseph Bell, 14th New-York Cavalry—thigh.
Nelson B. Linsey, 50th Me.—hand.
Sergt. Peter J. Tarrell, 50th Maine—hand.
Albert F. Howard, 50th Me.—arm.
A. H. Sinclair, 50th Maine—side.
Chas. Davis, 13th Me.—arm.
Thos. Godkin, 160th New-York—foot.
Robt. S. Harrass, 128th New-York—face.
Fred. F. Erancis, 13th Connecticut—left leg.
Amos W. Ray, 162d Maryland—foot.
Eugene Dilrick, 162d New-York—right hand.
Conrad Miller, 162d New-York—left eye.
Henry D. Lester, 162d New-York—right thigh.
John Griffin, 162d New-York—leg.
John D. King, 175th New-York—left arm.
A. Hawser, 1st La.—face.
J. B. Buckley, 2d La.—foot.
Thos. E. Eliffins, 38th Mass.—face.
J. J. Heroy, 128th N. Y.—side.
N. Schue, 13th Conn.—arm.
G. J. Pond, 13th Conn.—leg.
Sergt. Wm. Reynolds, 13th Conn—breast.
Frederick, 89th Indiana—contusion.
Wm. D. Smartz, 30th Me.—shoulder.
C. J. Barker, 173d N. Y.—thigh.
G. Morey, 16th N. Y. Cav.—contusion.
Samuel Walters, 3d Md. Cav.—leg.
P. Crosby, 1st N. H. Cav.—
L. S. Clark, 3d R. I. Cav.—shoulder.
John Harvey, 162d N. Y.—shoulder.
H. G. Bailey, Sergt. 3d R. I. Cav.—eye.
Richard Martin, 3d R. I. Cav.—contusion.
S. Edin, 38th Mass.—thigh.
Melvin Melrose, 30th Me.—side and wrist.
W. C. Cary, 18th New-York Cavalry—arm.
John Morrisy, 175th New-York—leg.
John Regan, 185th New-York—leg.
T. C. Godwin, 30th Maine—thigh.
T. C. G. Groon, 30th Maine—hand.
Jno. Downhavers, 1st La.—leg.
Wm. Challers, 11th N. Y. Cavalry—leg.
Geo. L. Stevens, 30th Maine—leg.
Page F. Francis, 30th Maine—leg.
Peter J. Keough, 162d N. Y.—leg.
Sergt. Geo. E. Stone, 50th Maine—side.
Thos. Williamson, 162d N. Y.—head.
Geo. Merkrusse, 162d New-York—shoulder.
C. Bowman, 162d N. Y.—leg.
Wm. B. Tucker, 12th Illinois Cavalry—fracture.
John Powers, 13th Mass.—side.
Chas. C. Chesburn, 38th Ma.—shoulder.
John Haws, 175th New-York—shoulder.
John Keefe, 175th New-York—left arm.
Wm. Mosby, 175th New-York—right shoulder.
Thos. McKenny, 162d New-York—right shoulder.
Chas. Daugherty, 13th Maine—left arm.
Jeremiah Brown, 30th Maine right arm.
Abner Knapp, 30th Maine—shoulder.
Samuel Walker, 30th Maine—foot.
Sergt. Francis Bateman, 30th Maine—left thigh.
S. E. Meskin, 13th Maine—head.
Wm M. Means, 30th Me.—contusion.
Wm Lunderman, 128th N. Y.—contusion.
Henry Lyssiler, 128th N. Y.—contusion.
Wm. L. Hibbard, 2d N. Y. Cavalry—contusion.
John Flarity, 2d N. Y. Cav.—contusion.
C. H. Morton, 30th Maine—arm.
John W. Wandell, 162d N. Y.—arm.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, May 12.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

To be Major-Generals—Brig.-Gens. Horatio G. Wright, Andrew J. Smith, Andrew A. Humphreys and John M. Scofield.

To be Brigadier-Generals: First Lieut. James H. Wilson, of the Corps of Engineers; Col. J. F. Hartraupt, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General.

Frederick John Mayer was confirmed as Postmaster of Cincinnati.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Ten-forty Loan, as reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amounted to $768,000.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of the United States on the 10th of May, as has been ascertained from an official source, stood as follows: Debt bearing interest in coin, $812,36,162; the interest thereon being $49,472,714: debt bearing interest in lawful money, $404,191,935; interest, $22,109,429; debt bearing no interest, $509,220,314—total debt, $1,726,228,411; interest, $71,582,144.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day Col. Richard Delafield, to fill the place of Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Gen. Totten, deceased. Gen. Barnard was offered the position, but declined it, and requested the appointment of Col. Delafield.

The President also nominated Charles Hale, of Boston, as Consul-General to Egypt, *vice* Thayer, deceased.

ARREST OF SHIRKERS.

Among the wounded brought up by the steamer *Utica*, to-day, were 136 soldiers who had availed themselves of the opportunity to escape. They were immediately placed under guard and sent to the Provost-Marshal's Office, to be returned to their regiments. There was a board of officers at the wharf, whose duty it was to examine all suspicious characters.

A number of officers, for falsely representing themselves to be disabled, have been arrested and committed to the Old Capitol for further proceedings.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

Eleven hundred wounded arrived here to-night, making the entire number which has reached here since Tuesday night over eight thousand.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE

Washington, Friday, May 13.

The Senate was not in session, having adjourned over until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, May 13.

THE BATTLE NEWS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Union,) said: If unanimous consent be given to the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio, (Ashley,) I will state to the House the substance of an official dispatch from Mr. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War. It is dated at Gen. Grant's headquarters, yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. He says that the battle was renewed at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning. Hancock, during the night, took up a position between Wright and Burnside, and at daylight attacked with his usual impetuosity, forcing the first and second lines of the enemy, taking the whole of the rebel Major-Gen. Johnson's division and part of Early's, prisoners, and capturing the rebel Major-Gen. Johnson and Brig.-Gens. Johnson and Stuart, together with forty guns.

Burnside on the left opened at the same time and advanced with little opposition, and formed a junction with Hancock.

Wright attacked at 7:15, and was at work while Warren was demonstrating in front to hold the enemy, who was strong on his front.

The precise number of prisoners taken was not known, but they could be counted by thousands.

Great cheering *on the Union side of the House* greeted the reading of the dispatch.

The Speaker then caused to be read to the House Gen. Ingalls' dispatch to Senator Nesmith, communicating information of a brilliant victory.

The dispatch was received with great applause.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, also read a dispatch from the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Dana, which was similarly received.

THE PUNISHMENTS OF COUNTERFEITING.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, (Union,) from the Committee on Coins and Coinage, reported a bill to punish counterfeiting coins in the United States. Passed.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

It was then resolved that when the House adjourn to-day, it be until Monday.

THE KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Millors, of Delaware, (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. Yeaman is entitled to the seat as the Representative of the Second District of Kentucky, and that Mr. McHenry, the contestant, is not.

Laid over for further consideration.

RELIEF FOR AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, of New-York.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to give notes to replace those lost by shipwreck, the company to give bonds to insure the Government against loss.

Mr. Thayer, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) opposed the bill. If this principle were adopted, the insurer would get the premium, without incurring the slightest degree of risk.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Union,) remarked that the passage of this bill would open the doors to abuse and unjust expenditures. We should devote what means we have to put down the war, which is being done. The gentleman from Ohio, and his friends, could hear the thunders from Spottsylvania Courthouse, although he and his friends may not cheer when they hear the glorious news. He (Washburne) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Pendleton—Does the gentleman insist on his motion?

Mr. Washburne—I do.

Mr. Pendleton thought it unfair for the gentleman (Washburne) to cut off debate and move to table the bill, after he had been given an opportunity to make his demagogical remarks.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that the gentleman from Illinois (Washburne) had insulted his side of the House, and he wanted to make an appeal.

Mr. Cox was loudly called to order by the Republicans, who, in turn, were called to order by the Opposition.

Much confusion and excitement for a short time prevailed.

The House, when order became restored, refused to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Pendleton said, that if the gentleman (Washburne) was contented with his remarks, he (Pendleton) had no reason to be dissatisfied. What had the suppression of the rebellion to do with the question of the Government doing justice to loyal citizens? What had the thunders of a battle to do with eight treasury notes, which were proved to have been destroyed? He doubted not that the gentleman (Washburne) wanted to be the cynosure of all eyes whenever he got up to read dispatches, and desired to engage the entire attention of the whole House. But he (Pendleton) had no disposition to depart from his custom, not to enter into personalities, and therefore should not pay any more attention to the remarks of the gentleman (Washburne.)

Mr. Pendleton then explained the circumstances under which the notes were lost. They were placed in the letter mail at New-York, but the vessel carrying them foundered off Cape Hatteras. The vessel and cargo was lost, and only nine persons escaped. The company came hither to ask that notes be reissued in place of those proven to have thus been lost.

Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, (Union,) opposed the bill. Its principle, if carried out, would make the insurance of greenbacks extremely profitable, for insurance companies would reap premiums without incurring risk.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Union,) opposed the bill, and wanted the question referred to the Court of Claims.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said there was no difficulty about it. Under all the circumstances, if we were honest we would pay the money.

After further debate, Mr. Odell, of New-York, said that the President of the company was a constituent of his, and he, together with the Secretary and the Trustees, were among the best men of New-York. Their mere statement of their loss was all that was required among those who knew them, but they had made out affidavits which covered the whole ground.

The bill was then passed by the following vote: Yeas 67, nays 65.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the private calendar.

The House adjourned to Monday next.

THE WILMINGTON BLOCKADE.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Young Republic.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

United States Steamship Grand Gulf,
Off Wilmington, N. C.,
Monday, May 9, 1864.

It may be interesting to some of the readers of your columns to learn of the capture of the blockade-runner *Young Republic*, of Nassau, formerly known by many of our citizens as the *Conqueror*, of New-York, by the United States steamship *Grand Gulf*, on the 6th inst.

She run out at Old Inlet on the night of the 5th, and narrowly escaped getting into the midst of our blockading fleet. She, however, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the fleet, and was discovered from our masthead on the morning following, by Acting Ensign Chas. H. Cadien. It being somewhat hazy, nothing definite could be formed concerning her true character until near 7 o'clock, when the fog cleared away, and she could be seen distinctly from the deck. The fact of a steamer other than vessels of war being in that vicinity aroused the suspicions of our Commander, Geo. M. Ransom, who is ever on the alert. Orders were given to the engineer to drive the engine as fast as the safety of the vessel would permit.

At 8 o'clock several miles had been gained on her, and our suspicions regarding her were confirmed, as we saw her disposing of some of her cargo of cotton.

At nine o'clock our 100-pounder was trained upon her, and, though shot and shell fell around her as thick as hail, she appeared to heed them not. About eleven o'clock, after having fired some thirty or forty shot and shell, some of which were most excellent shots, we had the unlimited satisfaction of bringing her to.

On boarding her, we ascertained by her appearance that the crew of her had not been idle during the chase, they having thrown overboard something like three hundred and fifty bales of cotton, also demolishing all the moveable articles, such as compases, thermometers, furniture, &c., and even cut away two of the boats after she was hove to.

The boats and some of the articles were picked up by our own boats.

Nothing satisfactory can be ascertained what the actual quantity of her cargo was when she left Wilmington, North Carolina. From what can be gathered from her crew, we suppose she had from five to seven hundred bales of cotton and sixty or seventy tons of tobacco. We picked up three hundred and twenty bales of the cotton that was thrown overboard.

Her Captain's name is Harris, who was, at the breaking out of the rebellion, a master on board of the United States steamer *Richmond*. She is considered an important capture.

The following is a correct list of the names of officers now attached to this vessel:

Commander Geo. M. Ransom; Lieutenant and Ex-Officer, Frederick Rodgers; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Geo. B. Higginbotham; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Edw. B. Southworth; Acting Ensigns, Chas. H. Cadien, Chas. H. Frisbie, Edw. K. Smith, Melville C. Keith; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Geo. W. Shanks; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Chas. O. Morgan, Benj. James; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Joel M. Wheeler, Levi Lord; Acting Gunner, Barzilla C. Betts; Acting Master's Mates, James Courtney, Thomas Mason, Harrison B. Cleaves; Commander's Clerk, ———; Paymaster's Clerk, Albert B. Gillett; Surgeon's Steward, William Ford; Paymaster's Steward, Lewis McSorley; Orderly Sergeant, Samuel A. Mann, in charge of the Marine Guard.

S. H. M.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Young Republic.

Baltimore, Friday, May 13.

The *American* has a letter from on board the gunboat *Grand Gulf*, announcing the capture on the 17th ult., off Wilmington, of the blockade-runner *Young Republic*, of Nassau, formerly the *Conqueror*, of New-York, from which port she sailed about forty days since. Her cargo consisted of 600 tons of tobacco and 1,300 bales of cotton, all on Confederate account. She was commanded by rebel naval officers. Frank M. Harris was her Commander.

Arrival of U. S. Steamer Queen.

The U. S. steamer *Queen*, Capt. Tarr, Norfolk 40 hours, arrived yesterday morning. On the 13th, 20 miles north of Cape Henry, saw an English bark with signal of distress flying. Went to her. She proved to be the bark *Dame Durden*, 70 days from Liverpool, for Baltimore. Soon after, H. B. M. steamer *Buzzard* hove in sight, who had the Captain of the bark on board.

The following are the officers of the *Queen*: Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commanding, Robt. Tarr; Acting Ensign and Ex-Officer, Sam'l Smith; Acting Ensigns, Andrew Nelson, C. H. Sinclair; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. Littlejohn; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, (in charge,) Dan'l C. Stillson; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, T. E. Belcher, E. Barrett, Wm. Dunham, M. D. L. Densmore; Acting Master's Mates, J. C. Wood, E. R. Davison.

The Europa Outward Bound.

Halifax, Friday, May 13.

The steamship *Europa* arrived here from Boston at 10½ o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool about noon.

The latest news and commercial dispatches were placed on board of her.

From Nassau.

New-York, Friday May 13.

The steamer *Corsica*, from Nassau 9th inst., has arrived.

Nassau papers to the 7th inst. are received, but contain but little of interest. A few blockade-runners had arrived from Wilmington during the previous fortnight, and some half dozen had sailed for the same port. Four sailed on the 7th.

The steamer *Tristram Shandy* sailed from Nassau on the first instant for Wilmington, but was chased for fourteen hours by the gunboat *Rhode Island*, but managed to escape by darkness coming on. She reached Nassau on the 5th, and sailed again on the 7th. She was obliged to throw overboard considerable cargo to escape.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Escape of Vidaurri Across the Rio Grande.

PARTICULARS OF HIS FLIGHT.

JUAREZ AND HIS TROOPS IN MONTEREY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 7, 1864.

The English steamer arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, and brings the following intelligence from the Mexican Republic—the dates being up to the 27th ult. from the Capital.

According to a circular from JUAREZ's Minister LERDO, VIDAURRI left Monterey on the 26th ult., taking the direction toward the frontier. The President had not decided whether the seat of Government should be transferred to the Capital of New-Leon or maintained at Saltillo, but he was to leave the next day for Monterey, in order to take proper measures to correct the evils to which the State had been exposed.

URAGA had been appointed by JUAREZ to the command of the Army of the Centre. His authority, both in war and financial matters, to extend to the Departments of Jalisco, Colima, Michoucan, Guansjuato Queretaro, and the First and Second Districts of the State of Mexico.

The *Estaffette*, Franco-Mexican paper published in the Capital, says that, on the 3d inst., the liberal Governor of Coahuila, VIEZOA, published a *pronunciamiento* of the District of the Rio Grande against VIDAURRI, in which he says that the latter was deprived of all means of getting away. A private letter, dated the 7th, states, however, that VIDAURRI, accompanied by his son and two friends named REJON and QUIROGA, were nearly taken prisoners, but escaped by leaving their carriage and baggage, and reached the American side of the Rio Grande. This news is confirmed by what appears in the *Boletin* of the 6th, which gives the following:

"The Supreme Government has received to-day a dispatch from M. NAVANJO dated Lampazos, and announcing that the traitor, VIDAURRI escaped miraculously, being obliged to abandon his two coaches, mules and wagons, with his baggage and provisions. Deserted by his soldiers, he was followed in his flight by QUIROGA and his son INDALECIO, the only accomplices of his treason, who did not leave him."

The accounts received from Monterey, Saltillo, and San Luis Potosi, give the following details of VIDAURRI's last actions before leaving the former city. VIDAURRI's forces had not yet entirely evacuated the citadel, when they were busy in spiking the cannon, and rendering them unserviceable. The people, by permission of VIDAURRI's son INDALECIO, entered and took away the provisions and munitions of war.

On the approach of JUAREZ' forces, a deputation went to meet them to inform the commander that the town had been evacuated, and to entreat him that the entry of his troops should be effected without any disorder. The commander of the troops was ANTILLON. He answered dryly that he knew his own business.

When the soldiers had taken possession of their quarters, the officers and civil employes of JUAREZ forcibly entered private houses. That of JOSE LUNA, a former army paymaster was searched, and a commandant of artillery, named GUERRA, who was found there put under arrest. As for LUNA himself, he had thought it safer, being one of VIDAURRI's friends, to take himself off. The house was used for lodging troops after a sum of $5,000 had been taken out of it. JUAREZ' Minister at War, NEGRETE, accompanied by a magistrate and eight soldiers, went in person to VIDAURRI's son-in-law, Mr. [illegible] MILNS. He ordered him to deliver up his office books, and on his refusal, abused him and afterward struck him, both with his hand and the official baton of the magistrate. After this Mr. MILNS was taken to the barracks. The next day a sum of $25,000 was demanded of him as a forced loan, and on his refusal to pay it, he was carried by the soldiers to the city prison, where he was locked up in close confinement. On examining his accounts with VIDAURRI, the partisans of JUAREZ discovered, to their great confusion, that VIDAURRI was indebted to him for $3,000.

As MILNS is a citizen of the United States, his Consul protested against the legality of the affair, and transmitted to the American Consul at Tampico by express dispatches for the Government at Washington. Eighteen persons had been put in prison, some for being friends of VIDAURRI, and others for having adhered to the empire, or having formed a part of the committee to collect the vote whether the State was for peace or war. As soon as the Juarez party entered Monterey they levied a contribution upon the commerce, particularly upon houses in the French trade. VIDAURRI went away in the direction of Laredo, he was to have 500 men there to protect the line of the Rio Grande. The reinforcements sent by CORTIVA to JUAREZ consisted of 300 men and four pieces of artillery, under the order of CERDA, formerly COMONFORT's aid-de-camp.

The above particulars are taken from the Franco-Mexican paper the *Sociedad* and from that published in the *Estafette*, a French paper published in the Capital, therefore all accounts respecting JUAREZ's party coming from that source must be received with due reserve. The same paper says that among JUAREZ' troops, who entered Monterey, there were counted more than a thousand men who had no other arms but axes and sticks.

The Regency has ordered that through the official gazette all persons who have any title nobility of those that existed in the country before its independence, or that consider themselves entitled to it, are invited to present them as soon as possible in the office office of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, so that they may be examined and a proper list made of them. The order is issued by FERNANDO MANGINO, master of the ceremonies.

In consequence, D. IGNACIO DE MORNY VILLANUIL, a Major-General, has claimed, in right of his wife, the title of Marquis of Riverscracho, which she held until the 2d of May, 1826, when titles of nobility were extinguished, and which is now reassured in consequence of the decree of V.

An order has been published from the office of the Chief of Police, that in the reception of the Emperor and the Empress, no shouts of acclamation are to be directed to any others.

According to the *Sociedad*, GARCIA MORALES, who acted as the Juarez Governor of Sinaloa, at Mazatlan, was preparing at the last accounts, dated the 11th ult., to leave that port, being convinced of the inutility of his means of defence. The same paper adds:

"So we believe that at this time, Mazatlan will be found adhering to the imperial cause."

We are informed by the same, that VEGA, in leaving for San Francisco, carried in small boxes $240,000 in silver and 2,000 pieces of North American gold of $20 each.

Among the places which, says the *Sociedad*, have been compelled by JUAREZ' emissaries and soldiers to declare against VIDAURRI, may be reckoned Linares, Caderyta, Galeana and Piedras Negras. According to the *Boletin*, JUAREZ' triumph at Monterey will facilitate his relations with Matamoras and Victoria, Hunsteca and the States of Vera Cruz and Oajaca.

It is proposed to establish a new line of English steamers to the Isthmus and Havana, and from here to New-York and Liverpool. I said *proposed*, but the line is in reality established, and their steamers have begun running; one of Colin left here the other day for Liverpool, and another for New-York was to have arrived, but appears to have gone to Jamaica instead. By it we have been informed that a Confederate cruizer is about the coast of the Pacific, on the lookout for the San Francisco steamers.

LARA.

The Advance Upon Dalton.

A letter to the Chicago *Journal*, dated on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, May 7, says:

"The columns under Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN are moving forward, and will soon be heard from. So severe is the Commanding-General toward newspaper correspondents—so prohibitory in his news-sending policy—so utterly 'dead set' against army letter-writing, that none of us scribblers in this department are allowed to divulge much. In fact, so severely strict is the policy in this respect, recently enforced, that a correspondent can do but little, and is, therefore, of 'no use.'

But it is understood that after movements have taken place, we are at liberty to publish the facts connected therewith, and there can, therefore, be no objection made, or harm done in informing your readers that the forces under Gen. SHERMAN are moving 'upon the enemy's works,' south of us. Gen. HOWARD, with his Fourth Corps, lately encamped in the vicinity of Cleveland, east of Chattanooga, is moving directly on Dalton, as a feint. Gen. THOMAS, with the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, has moved from the vicinity of Ringgold, direct on Rome, and Gen. MCPHERSON, with Gen. LOGAN's Fifteenth Corps, and a portion of the Sixteenth and Seventeeth Corps have moved from Huntsville, Ala., toward Montgomery, to cut off POLK's forces and Mobile from communication with Atlanta.

There are now 30 days' rations at Knoxville and 30 days' at Chattanooga, our bases of supplies, so we are all safe on that score—and supplies are still coming forward in vast quantities. It is wonderful what an amount of food is necessary to supply an immense army.

Gen. SHERMAN's movement opens with the best of promise. The rebel army in his front has been reduced, and ours is much larger than is generally known, and under the best of generalship. Gen. HOWARD has in his command such division commanders as Gens. Wood, Stanley and Newton. Gen. Thomas has, as corps commanders, Gens. Palmer and Hooker, and as division commanders, Gens. J. F. C. Davis, Johnson, Baird, Williams, Butterfield and Geary. These are all good officers.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON, by ANTHONY TROLLOPE, author of "Orley Farm," "Framley Parsonage," &c., with illustrations by J. E. MILLAIS. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

There is a general disappointment among those who have followed the fortunes of Mr. TROLLOPE's characters with growing interest for the last twenty months, at finding this book brought to a close without any attempt at a legitimate conclusion. Perhaps the strong sense of reality that colors all this writer's works, is partly owing to the inartificial manner in which the narrative proceeds, taking up and dropping the heros and heroines apparently at will, so that all formality of preconcerted arrangement (if it really exists) is out of sight, and we seem to become familiar with them as with acquaintances casually met in society. It is difficult to say in what consists the charm of Mr. TROLLOPE's works that enables them to hold their own against the more highly spiced productions of the sensational school of novelists. "The Small House at Allington," for instance, is merely a selection of scenes of English private life, or random passages from the biographies of several ladies and gentlemen, old and young, who have little or nothing to distinguish them from the ordinary run of mankind placed in similar social positions. Yet, perhaps, no novel of the day has been more eagerly read during its progress, or has excited greater impatience for the finale, which the author does not impart. The perfect naturalness of the characters and the art which conceals the art of giving a life-like effect to a sketch by repeated delicate touches, are as noticeable in this as in any other of Mr. TROLLOPE's novels, and the general impression is equally pleasing, though a critical eye might, perhaps, discover signs of too rapid composition. The Sisters, Lily and Bell, are scarcely so charming as the author intended them to be. Lily's sprightliness sometimes becomes rather pert and flippant, and Bell is decidedly prosy with her unvarying good sense. The hero Crosbie, too, and his noble wife, the Lady Alexandrina, could scarcely have become utterly tired of each other in so short a time as ten weeks, if the gentleman possessed the charms of Apollo and Adonis in the combination so lavishly attributed to him in the early part of the book. But any objections of this kind are disregarded under the spell of the pleasant fascination of the story, which flows on, as an old author says of Lethe, "without coil," "softly like a stream of oil." Mr. TROLLOPE has, like his mother, a vivid perception of the coarse and ludicrous, but unlike her, has the good taste to make but sparing use of the dangerous faculty. As it is, the scenes at the boarding-house in Burton Crescent are felt as quite incongruous with the other part of the book. The modern artifice of connecting one story with another, by reintroducing the dramatis persona already made use of, is frequently practiced by Mr. TROLLOPE, and we shall no doubt make acquaintance with the inmates of the *Small House at Allington*, in a variety of other scenes, when the manliness of Johnny Eames will be thoroughly developed, and his long abiding love-suit probably crowned with its reward.

SERMONS PREACHED AT TRINITY CHAPEL, Brighton, by the late Rev. FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, M. A., the Incumbent. Fifth Series. 12mo. Boston. TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The great success of Mr. ROBERTSON's pulpit discourses is a phenomenon in modern literature. We believe they were all posthumously published, and that the author, loved and honored as he was in his lifetime by the immediate circle susceptible of being influenced by his teachings, had not the least idea of the eager reception that awaited his labors in England and America, when diffused through the medium of the press. The reason for a lot so different from that generally met with by printed sermons lies, no doubt, partly in their literary merits as forcible and elegant compositions, but still more in the manner in which the great doctrines of Christianity are treated in them. While avoiding no statement of dogma received by the Christian Church, peculiar prominence is given, not to the statement of the doctrine itself, but to its practical bearing on the great realities of life and time, its application to the daily concerns of society as it exists among us, and the lessons, whether of instruction, reproof or consolation to be drawn from it appropriate to the walk and conversation of men at the present day. There is no parade of learning about these discourses to deter ordinary readers from their perusal, and there is in them what attracts readers of this class and those above it—an insight into the workings of the human heart as it stands revealed to one who can pierce the silk and broadcloth surroundings, and see beneath them man—man, a member of the universal brotherhood, in every age and nation, affected by the like wants, the like tendencies, and everywhere surrounded by common dangers. These characteristics recommend this, the last series of Mr. ROBERTSON's sermons, equally with those that preceded it. In his anxiety to make the most of the public favor so heartily bestowed on the author, his editor announces a step of questionable propriety, the issue of a volume of "Pulpit Notes," brief outlines and skeletons of sermons never intended in that shape to see the light. Though there is no fear that anything proceeding from Mr. ROBERTSON's pen will lessen his reputation, yet we think a wiser consideration for his memory would withhold from the public the mere sweepings of his study, called forth by what has at least the appearance of mercenary motives. The present volume is published by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, and in uniform style with the former numbers of the series, also issued by them.

A LETTER TO A WHIG MEMBER OF THE SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE ASSOCIATION. By GOLDWIN SMITH. Author's Edition, from advance sheets, 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The Professor of Modern History at Oxford has by this tract increased the obligations which the North lie under to him for his manly and straightforward advocacy of their cause. It is far superior to anything that has issued from the English Press, in a right understanding of the peculiarities of the situation—generous and enlightened sympathy with Northern difficulties—and unsparing denunciation of the shortcomings of his own nation. Like the President, Prof. SMITH was not above being instructed by events, He owns that, at first, he was opposed to, and felt great misgivings as to the policy of the war; "not seeing, as the people, with sounder instincts, have seen, that between nations formed by violent disruption, and divided by no natural boundary, would be no peace, but perpetual hatred, constant wars and standing armies—the scourge of industry and the ruin of freedom." Prof. SMITH is no friend to those who would confuse the immutable boundaries of justice and moral obligation by the repetition of the cuckoo cry, "Our country, right or wrong." It would be impossible to find in an author of any nation a more stirring denunciation than he indignantly utters of the lust of empire that has led England into so many useless and unnecessary wars. The masterly manner in which he exposes the fallacies of the manifesto of "The Southern Independence Association of London," is a dialectic treat independently of the importance of the principles he so well supports. As a clear and forcible writer, Prof. SMITH has no equal among English authors of the present day. As far as any productions of his have been made public, they are occasional and brief, and he has hardly yet done justice to his fine powers. We learn that his influence at one of the great centres of opinion in England is very great among the rising generation, and rejoice that it is exercised on the side of right.

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE, A MEMOIR OF JOHN LAW; by ADOLPHE THIERS; Author of "History of the French Revolution," &c., to which are added authentic accounts of the Darien Expedition, and the South Sea Schemes. Translated and edited by FRANK L. FISKE. 12mo., New-York: J. G. GREGORY.

The editor of this composite volume, who probably thinks it may afford a timely warning to the large class who are suddenly growing rich, and reckless in their expenditure among us, would have done better to recast the whole into a continuous narrative; as it is, the clearness and precision of M. THIERS' sketch of the great financier is overlaid with extracts from "Mackay's Popular Delusions," the ordinary histories of England, and other common books, so that the symmetry of the original is quite lost. In his zeal against speculation and corruption, the writer overlooks the fact that the best historians are now decided in their condemnation of the high-handed illegal measures put in force against the South Sea Directors and others, by whose persecution the nation sought a self-excuse for its own crazy delusions. The account of the Darien Expedition and its projector, WILLIAM PATTERSON, is not up with the latest information brought forward on the subject.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, by GEORGE TICKNOR. 12mo. Boston. TICKNOR & FIELDS.

It is unnecessary to do more than to announce the appearance of this neat reprint of the original elegant quarto, now out of print. Its more modest price will place within the reach of many the interesting story of Mr. PRESCOTT's life, with all its valuable lessons of encouragement for students under disadvantages and difficulties. Another edition, in octavo, ranging with the best Library editions of "Ferdinand and Isabella," &c., will shortly appear, and complete the publisher's intended variety of forms.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—According to the usage of the Established Church of Scotland, there is but one sacramental fast—or at most two—in the year, and the manner in which the day was observed on its last recurrence (on the 21st ult.,) is described with unconscious humor in the *Scotsman* newspaper. The editor says that as the day was unusually fine, cheap excursion trains were the order to and from the capital—supplemented by "itinerant exhibitions, shows, shooting galleries, picnics, dances and rows." From any other source such a statement might be fairly considered slanderous.

—The popularity of the British Post-office Savings Banks is shown in the returns of their operations for the past year. They were first set in operation in the autumn of 1861. At the close of the first year there was standing to the credit of depositors the sum of $8,500,000, and during the year ending in December last $12,500,000 more were added, bringing to the poor but industrious depositors, even at the small rate of 2½ per cent., the gross sum of $270,000 in the shape of interest. The yearly cost to the government of conducting this business is about $100,000.

—Some of the journals pass severe, and, no doubt, ill-considered remarks upon the smallness of the poet TENNYSON's subscription to the Garibaldi testimonial fund. The sum opposite the poet's name is one guinea; that opposite the Duke of Sutherland's is 200 guineas. The former has an income, all told, of probably £1,000 sterling a year; the income of the latter approaches to £400,000 a year. The poet, by this computation, then, subscribed just twice as much as the Duke—taking their respective means into account.

—A letter from GEORGE SAND was to have been read at the Paris banquet (which didn't take place) in honor of SHAKESPEARE. The letter says: "It is an excellent idea to commemorate the departed great ones. They are our saints and our prophets. * * * I shall be with you in spirit. Offer a toast in my name to the divine SHAKESPEARE—he who among us all stands in the foremost rank, for he has triumphed over VOLTAIRE. * * * Another time we shall *fête* VOLTAIRE himself, for he has triumphed over many others."

—Up to last year, HERNE's Oak, supposed to be the tree referred to by SHAKESPEARE in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, was one of the chief attractions in the Royal Park at Windsor. It had ceased to bear leaves for half a century, and in August last, on a quiet evening, the crumbling trunk gave way, and the brave old tree fell crashing to the ground. The Queen has given directions that all the solid timber shall be preserved, and of it already several articles have been made as relics.

—It turns out that several days previous to the surrender of Duppel the position of the beseiged had become untenable. The fact was that the Danish guns were almost completely dismounted by the terrible fire of the Prussian artillery, two of the redoubts were entirely erased, and within the others the loss of life was daily increasing. And yet there was no flinching among the brave Danes when the order came from Copenhagen to hold the position to the last

—An Irish grievance petition, to which 400,000 signatures are appended, has been presented to the House of Commons by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at the bar of the House. The petition sets forth that Irish manufacturing industry suffers by partial legislation; that 3,000,000 of the people have left "the old sod" in the last twenty years, and that the chief cause of the latter calamity is the unsettled state of the relations between landlord and tenant.

—Heretofore the London Clearing-house included only a majority of private and joint stock banks, the Bank of England carrying on its exchanges with the bankers' private and joint stock by means of a separate settlement with each. Under a plan, which has just been adopted, the Bank of England will become a member of the Clearing-house, and be there represented daily, in the usual way, by a staff of clerks sufficient to effect the bank clearing, in accordance with the established rules.

—A correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that one of the most surprising things to a close examiner of SHAKSPEARE's autograph is the very different manner in which people spell that immortal name. The signature in the British Museum is supposed to be the really undoubted one; and SHAKSPEARE's spelling is S-H-A-K-S-P-E-A-R-E—without the first "e," to use the strong idiom—"as like as it can stare."

—The British Court of Inquiry into the loss of the steamship *Bohemian*, in Portland harbor, has decided that the vessel was lost by the default of the master, Capt. BORLAND. To this decision the court appends a caution to the masters of vessels against the reprehensible practice of "starboarding" or "porting" the helm instead of reversing the engines when danger is suddenly discovered ahead.

—Before his departure from England, GARIBALDI visited Eton College, and his reception by the boys is described as having been of a boisterously enthusiastic character. His carriage, as he drove round the quadrangle of the College, was literally besieged by hundreds of the youthful gentry of which the school is composed, each endeavoring, if possible, to grasp the hand of the General.

—The notorious WYNDHAM, of Norwich, whose case in the English Lunacy Court caused so much scandal, some time ago, has surrendered as a bankrupt. His fortune, three years ago, was over $1,000,000. He is described in the petition before the court as "gentleman and stage-coach proprietor."

—There was a severe and damaging frost in many Provinces of France on the 9th of April. The almond trees, mulberries and all fruit trees in blossom were much injured. Fortunately the vines were not sufficiently advanced to suffer much. The wheat crop in all parts of France is said to have a healthy appearance.

—The *United Service Gazette* (England) states that there was a great desire amongst the members of the elder service clubs to admit GARIBALDI as an honorary member, but upon its being ascertained that he actually holds no commission in the Italian Army, it was decided that it would be contrary to established custom to admit him.

—By reason of the rapid increase of the population of Nice—its growth being from 36,000 in 1857 to 50,000 at present—the price of house rents has become so intolerable that it has been found expedient to establish a company for enlarging the city and opening up new streets.

—A late letter from the gold diggings in British Columbia, published in the London *Herald*, describes the condition of things there as being wretched beyond conception. Nearly every recent immigran who has the means is leaving the place for good.

—Among the latest gossip from Paris, is the story that one of the arrangements of Lord CLARENDON, on the occasion of his late sojourn at the Tuileries, was to prepare the way for an early visit of the Prince of Wales to the Emperor.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Anniversaries.

THE CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the Church Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Church of the Puritans last evening.

In the absence of the President, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER took the chair, and requested Rev. Mr. FRENCH to open the meeting with prayer. Dr. CHEEVER was the principal speaker of the evening, and addressed the audience in a lengthy speech chiefly upon what he termed the indictment against President LINCOLN. He said that no anniversary had ever been celebrated under such appalling circumstances as those which now surrounded us. The judgment of God had fallen on this country for the sin of Slavery. God was teaching us by blood that justice must be done. In the providence of God, the cause of human freedom had advanced more in the three years just past than in the three preceding centuries. The extinction of Slavery had never been anything but a question of time; but it needed the war to bring that time to us. It had been said that REVERDY JOHNSON was always an Abolitionist in the shell, but public opinion was never yet hot enough to hatch him. God in his justice brought on this rebellion. He intervened in behalf of the oppressed, after waiting years for us to interfere—not until we had solemnly declared that we would not intervene, did God interfere and break asunder this oppressing Union. And now God had set that element of strength which existed in Slavery against us, making it a military necessity for the whole body of slaves to work for the rebel Confederacy. The President of the United States had injured and insulted the whole colored race; first by accusing them of being the cause of all our troubles, and second, by proposing their deportation, and actually going to considerable expense to try the experiment of colonization. The President had opposed emancipation everywhere. Not one measure on behalf of the enslaved race had been inaugurated by him; if any had been proposed he entered into them reluctantly. The Rev. speaker said that he would sooner cut off his right hand than vote for such a man. A man who wanted the free blacks to expatriate themselves and the slave to be resigned. The speaker referred to the President's course in regard to the free blacks of Louisiana. He criticised the Emancipation Proclamation, and said that it had been preceded by a bribe, a standing bribe for three months, a bribe to the slaveholders offering to give them 4,000,000 of citizens in eternal bondage if the rebels would only come back. This action of the President he denounced as infamous. The speaker continued through the remainder of his address in the same strain, animadverting upon the policy of the President in regard to Slavery and the negro race. The Rev. Mr. FRENCH, from Port Royal, was the next speaker, and gave some details in regard to the condition of the freedmen at the South. The church was not more than half filled by an unenthusiastic audience, about one-third of whom were colored people.

Annual Meeting of the Tammany Society.

On Thursday evening the Tammany Society held its annual meeting at the "Wigwam," Grand Sachem ELIJAH F. PURDY presiding. Such of the Sachems and officers as were present were installed, after which an informal meeting was held, Col. D. E. DELAVAN acting as Chairman, when JAMES B. NICHOLSON was reëlected Father of the Council, and RICHARD WISNER Scribe. Several ballots were had for Grand Sachem, but without an election. A motion to postpone the election indefinitely was carried, Mr. PURDY continuing in the Chair.

The Finance Committee elected consists of Messrs. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN and ISAAC BELL, Jr.

Veteran Regiments Returning to the Field.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers (Col. VAN WYCK's Tenth Legion) is expected to pass through the City to-day on its way to Hilton Head. Since it has been home it has recruited 150 men, and now numbers in all about 600.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers embarked yesterday on board the steamship *Cahawba* for New-Orleans. It numbers about 500 men.

Convention of the Currier's Union.

Yesterday a meeting of the National Convention of the Currier's Union was held at No. 187 Bowery. Representatives were present from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware. The object of the Convention was to form a society which should extend throughout the country, govern the trade and sustain its members when on a strike.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IMPORTANT SANITARY MOVEMENT.—The City Inspector has ordered a Sanitary survey of the City, which cannot fail to result in a great benefit to a large portion of its population. The subordinate officers of his department are engaged in ascertaining the street and number of each house, with the name of the owner and occupant, the size of the lot, material of the house, its safety as a residence, the means of escape in case of fire, &c. The size of the house, the number of stairways, divisions of the apartments, height of the ceiling, width of halls and stairways, are to be ascertained with the utmost particularity. A careful census of the cellar population is also to be made, and the condition of every basement and cellar occupied as a dwelling will be reported. The facts thus ascertained will be laid before the Common Council, together with such suggestions as may be considered necessary. The fat-boiling establishments in the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards are, according to the orders of the Commissioners of Health, to be renovated or removed, and the slaughter-house system will be reformed. The prospects of the Sanitary Government of the City are better than for years before.

THE ARGUELLES CASE.—The hearing in the case of Col. ARGUELLES, which was to have taken place before Recorder HOFFMAN yesterday, has been postponed until Monday next. It is said that the wife of the Colonel, accompanied by several Spanish gentlemen, proceeded to Washington Thursday to have an audience with the President. Yesterday morning the Grand Jury resumed their investigation, and had before them Mr. NEWCOMB, the Marshal's clerk. The examination is still progressing.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The Eighty-ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Col. A. H. DEGRAUW, have been ordered to Fort Hamilton, the first of June.

LAW REPORTS.

Decision in the Lawrence Estate Matter—The Application for a New Collector Denied.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Application for the Appointment of a New Collector of the Lawrence Estate.—This was an application, under the recent act of the Legislature, "in relation to collectors of the goods of deceased persons," passed 26th March, 1864. The applicant was Andrew Lawrence, the sole surviving person nominated as an executor of the will of Abraham R. Lawrence, deceased, the will being contested by parties claiming to be the next of kin, the question of kinship, however, being also contested.

The Surrogate being satisfied that delay in the execution of the will would be inevitable from the contest as to testamentary letters being granted on the will, appointed Weare D. Parsons collector of the estate, to look after the property *pendente lite*, upon his giving security in the sum of $170,000—double the value of the personalty, as estimated by the applicant in this proceeding. The appointment was made with the view of securing an indifferent person—one having no connection with either of the parties. An appeal was taken from this decision of the Surrogate making the appointment, which is now pending in the Supreme Court.

An injunction was subsequently issued restraining the collector from proceeding with his duties, which was subsequently dissolved, and appeal was taken to the General Term of the court from which it issued, (the Common Pleas,) and that appeal is still pending.

A second injunction was subsequently obtained from the Superintendent of the Second District, which was afterward dissolved. Meantime, a bill was passed by the Legislature, permitting Surrogates to appoint collectors in their discretion, but providing that the property shall still remain in the hands of one of the interested parties during any litigation arising in reference to the wills of deceased persons.

This act, the Surrogate declares, in his written opinion to be, in his belief, to have been procured solely in reference to this estate, and to be of great detriment in such cases. Accordingly, on the 13th of April, the letters of Mr. Parsons, as collector, were revoked. Application was now made to have the applicant appointed collector of the estate. This application was denied, the Surrogate holding that as the applicant had formerly contended that no collector was necessary, there could be no more necessity now than then, when the applicant was opposed to the proceeding. Besides, it would occasion additional and unnecessary expense. The application was denied, but with leave to the applicant to have an accounting by the late collector whenever it was desired.

Lawrence & Horn, Wm. Fullerton and Gilbert Dean for motion.

B. J. Blankman and C. R. Smith opposed.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

The United States vs. One Case containing Gloves.—This was an action to forfeit the goods for an alleged fraudulent undervaluation. The goods, on their entry at the Custom-house were appraised at more than ten per cent. above their invoice value, and were accordingly seized and this action commenced to forfeit them.

The merchant appraisers were examined as witnesses on the trial of the cause, and their testimony as to the value of the goods varied so much, running as high as thirty per cent., that the Judge directed the jury to find a verdict in favor of the claimants releasing the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen. For claimants; Mr. Wilcoxson.

Wills Admitted—Charitable Bequest.

Wills of the following named persons have been admitted during the week past:

Mary Ann L. Thompson, Joseph Studwell, Jr., Margeretta Meyer, Ann E. Yates, Franz Wagner, Elijah Cornell, Mary E. Porter, Walter J. Ruarter, Richard Fox, Capt. E. E. Morgan, Ludwig Diver, Edward Fort, J. Henry Benet.

The will of Mrs. Mary Ann L. Thompson contains a bequest of $4,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions, incorporated in Massachusets. None of the others have anything of interest to the public.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Foster.

Giles White vs. Mary Ann White.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Duran vs. Morgan.—Judgment granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 13, 1864.

$46,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R	106⅜	50	Pac. M. S. Co..x-d.	227
2,000	do	106	350	N. Y. Cen. R.	131
144,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C	106	300	do	130½
5,000	U. S. 6s,'65.Co	105	100	Erie R.	108⅜
6,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.C.	98½	800	do	109
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	50½	300	do	109¾
4,000	N. C. State 6s	57	100	Erie R. Pref.	106½
2,000	Mo.State 6s	71	200	Hud. R. R.	136½
2,000	Mo 6s. issued to		1000	do	135
	Pac. R.	77⅞	200	do	135¾
2,000	do	77¼	500	Hud. R. R. Sc.	97
5,000	Cal.State 7s	132	1000	Harlem R c	265
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	53	400	Chic. & N. W.	55
1,000	N. Y.Cen.6s	110	100	do	54½
2,000	N. Y.Cen. 7s,'76	118	100	Reading R.	128⅞
1,000	Erie Rail. 4thM.	117	600	do	129
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	118	800	do	129¼
1,000	A.& T.H. In. B.	85½	200	do	129⅜
7,000	Alton & T.H.,2d		500	Mich. Cen. R.	138
	M. Pref.	95	800	M. S. & N. I. R.	92½
12,000	Tol.& W.2d M.	88	300	do	93
10,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	110	20	Sixth-Av. R.	120
5,000	At.& G. W. 1stM		300	Ill. Cen. Scrip	123½
	Ohio Div.	100	300	do	124
5,000	Miss.&Mo.L. G.	60	400	do	124½
23,000	Amer. Gold...s3	173	1000	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	109
10,000	do c	173⅜	200	do	108⅞
10,000	do c	173⅛	100	Gal. & Chi.	120
55	B'k of Comr'ce	112	100	do s10	120
200	Fourth Nat. Bank	100	100	do	120¾
300	Canton Co	44½	100	do b3	121
250	do	44	100	do s3	120¾
10	do	40	500	Cle. & Tol. R.	146¼
5	Del. & H. C. Co.	226	200	do	146
200	Cen. Coal	63	200	Chi. & R. I.	110
200	Copake Iron M.	10	100	do	109¾
100	Wym. V.Coal Co.	69	100	do	109½
15	Western Un. Tel.	200	300	do	109
300	Mar. Min. Co.	34	100	Ch. B. & Quin.	126
200	Cum. Coal Prf.	77	100	Mil.&P.DuC.R.	62¼
50	do	76½	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	110
600	do	76	300	do	111
100	do	76¼	50	do	111½
100	do b10	76½	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	78
100	do	75¾	100	Chi. & Alton R.	90
100	Quick. M. Co.	71	100	do	90¼
600	do	70½	200	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	71¼
100	do	70¼	100	Chi. & Mil.R.	73
150	Cen. Am. Tran.	48			

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000	U. S.6s.5-20s.C	106¼	300	Harlem R.	270
9,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		500	Reading R.	129
	Feb. & Aug.	111¼	300	do b30	129¾
15,000	Mo. State 6s	71	400	do	128⅞
30,000	American Gold.	170	400	do	128½
100	Canton Co	44	200	P., Ft. W. & C	109½
100	do	43½	100	do	109¼
200	Cum. Coal Prf.	75	200	Alt. & T. H. R.	61
300	do	75½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	138
200	do	75¼	100	do	139
100	do	76	200	do	138¾
50	Quicksil. M. Co.	70½	100	M. S.& N.I. R.	92½
100	do	71	100	do	92¾
100	do b30	71½	200	Ill. Cen. R Scrip	124
300	Pacific M. S Co.	230	300	do	123¾
25	Sixth-av. R.	120	400	Clev. & P. R.	108
200	N. Y. Central	130½	100	do	107¾
200	do b30	130½	500	do	107½
200	do	130	300	Gal. & C. R.	119⅝
500	Erie R.	109¼	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	146½
400	do	109½	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	108½
500	do	109	200	do	108¼
200	Erie Pref.	106½	100	do	108
180	Hudson R.	135½	100	Chic. & N.W.R.	54¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

1,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	52	500	Galena & Chi. R.	120½
50,000	do	53	100	do s3	120½
10,000	do b3	53	300	do s3	120¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	131	100	Cleve. & Tol. R b10	146½
100	do c	131	200	do	146⅝
200	Erie R.	110	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	54½
400	do s3	110	200	Pitts. F. W. & C.	110
100	Hud. River R.	135½	400	Tol. & Wab. R.	70
200	Reading R. c	129⅝	400	Canton Co	44
200	do s3	129¼	100	Cum. Coal b5	76½
100	Ill. Cen. R.	124½	300	do b5	77
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	108⅞	100	do b10	77
200	do	108¾	200	do	76½
200	do	109	100	do s3	76⅜
600	do	108½	100	do	76⅝
200	do	108¼	100	do b3	76¾
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	93½	200	Wyom. Vl. C'l Co.	69½
200	do c	93½	100	Quick. Min. Co.	70½
300	do c	93½	100	Q. H. G. M. Co.	12

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅝	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	107½
200	do	131½	200	do	107¾
200	Erie R.	109½	600	do	108
200	do	109¾	100	do b3	108¼
1700	Reading R. s3	129	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	120¼
400	do	129	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	109
200	M.S.&N.I.R.	92	100	Chi. & N. W	54¾
200	do s3	92½	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	76½
100	Ill. Cen. R. s	124½	200	Wyoming V.C. Co	70½
200	do	124¼	500	Bucks Co.Lead.C.	1½

FRIDAY, May 13—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was intense interest manifested in the battle news from Virginia. The reading of the early dispatch of the Secretary of War, of the events to noon yesterday, in the Board of the Exchange, was welcomed by a warm round of applause. It will not be forgotten that one of the heroes of yesterday's great fight, Gen. HANCOCK, is especially endeared to the Stock Exchange by his personal intercourse with the Brokers, in support of the Second Army Corps, some few months ago. The news of the day caused a partial decline in the Railway speculation, and a decline of 3 ₩ cent. in Gold, and 3@4 ₩ cent. in Bills on London. The latter were relatively cheaper in Currency rates than Gold. The Bank of Commerce was a considerable drawer, yesterday and to-day, from 191 to 189 ₩ cent. Other drawings were quoted, this afternoon, at 187@188 ₩ cent. Money is easy at 6 ₩ cent. to the Brokers.

The Government Securities were firm to-day on the 5-20s and larger date Loans, and the sales of the new 10-40s by the First National Bank amounted to $243,250.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made on the general market as compared with the same hour on Thursday. The market lacked the spirit of speculation which, it may be said, is in suspense because of the great and absorbing interest felt in the result of the battles of GRANT against LEE. The market left off steady, although lower than yesterday. Gold, at the Second Board, sold down to 170 ₩ cent., but was subsequently higher on the Street:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1861	114	114¼	Mich. Central	138	136½
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	106	106¾	Mich. Southern	93¾	92¼
N. Y. Central	132	130½	Mich. Guarant'd.	134½	134
Erie	107	109¾	Illinois Cen.	125½	124¼
Erie Preferred	137¼	106½	Pittsburgh	109¼	108¼
Hudson	110⅞	136¾	Fort Wayne	111½	109¾
Pacific Mail	232	230	Rock Island	111¼	108¼
Harlem	260	270	Galena	120½	120¼
Canton	45	44½	Reading	129¾	129
Treas. Cer., new	98¼	98½	Quicksilver	71¾	70½
Toledo	146½	146¼	Cum'land Coal.	78	76¼
Northwest	55½	54¾			

There was nothing done in the City Banks Shares to-day. The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Al. & T. H. 1sts	105
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	110	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Prefered	95
N. Y. C. subscription	100½	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102½	Chi.& N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. '76	118	Chi. & N W. ext.	95
N. Y. C. 7s, con., '76	129	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93¾
Erie 1sts, '68	111	Chi. & N. W. seconds	92
Erie 3ds, '83	118	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
Erie 4ths, '80	106½	Han & St. Jo. 2ds	100
Buff.. N.Y.&E. 1sts '77	110	Tol. & Wab 1sts	100
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	112½	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	100
Hud. R. 2ds. s. f. '85	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	86
Har. 1sts '69 and '73	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Harlem 3ds '68	104	New J. C. 1sts	104
Mich. C. '69 & '72	125	Pitts. Ft. W.& C. 1sts	115
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '82	126	Pitts.. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	111
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	126	Pitts. Ft.W. & C. 3ds	95
Mich. S. seconds	101	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	105
N. Ind. and Gosh. L.	102	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60
M. S. & N I. S. F.	110	Atlantic & G. W.	99½
Ill. Cen. '75	115		

The Coal Traffic of the Reading Road the first quarter of the present year is reported to have earned, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

1864—724,000 tons at $1 79	$1,295,960
1863—647,000 tons at $1 37	886,390
Increase	$409,570

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City was as follows: Receipts, $1,251,027 63, including $101,000 for Customs; payments, $1,295,723 02; balance, $29,773,056 98. U. S. 10-40s, $24,350.

Bank Dividends.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

My investments being in Bank shares, the support of my family is derived from Bank dividends. The expense of living has greatly increased of late, but I have been greatly cheered on learning that the profits of these institutions have nearly doubled their former earnings. But what I want to know, will their dividends increase to correspond with their present profits? The profits of Banking and the cost of living, rising or declining together, the dividends should rightly follow the same course, and I claim that their earnings, whether great or small, be divided among the shareholders. Will they do it?

WIDOW.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. CISCO, ESQ., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 13, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 41 bbls. Ashes, 20,036 bbls. Flour, 76 bbls and 1,002 bags Corn Meal, 49,229 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 113 bushels Rye, 2,565 bushels Barley, 8,555 bushels Oats, 1,920 bushels Malt, 3,773 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,296 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at $9 50 for Pots and $11 75 (nominally) for Pearls, per 100 lbs. Sales 20 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in limited request and heavy. We quote Java at 50c.@52c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 42c.@44c.; Rio at 43c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 37½c.@38c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, at irregular prices. Strict Middlings at 85c.@86c., closing heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales and resales since our last, 1,300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair supply and less active request, to-day, prices closing with a strong downward tendency. Sales since our last, 10,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$6 90; poor to choice Extra State at $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7 10 @$7 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 60@$6 90
Extra State	6 90@ 7 40
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship. brands	7 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 55@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 30@10 50

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $7 25@$7 75 for poor to good, $7 80@$10 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand and heavy; sales, 500 bbls. Extra, at $6 90@$8 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request, at $5 25@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $6 25@$6 30 for Jersey, and $6 65 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much depressed to-day. Holders have been eager to sell, while the demand has been less animated, especially for export. Prices have fallen off 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel, closing with a downward tendency. Sales have been made since our last of 67,000 bushels, including White Genesee at $1 78; Amber Western (nominally) at $1 65@$1 70 closing at $1 65@$1 67; Red Western at $1 60@$1 65 closing at $1 60@$1 63; Amber Iowa, Western and Green Bay, $1 55@$1 60, closing at $1 55@$1 58; Milwaukee Club $1 52@$1 55; Chicago Spring at $1 50@$1 53; Red State at $1 60, ₩ bushel. Corn continues scarce and in demand at higher prices; sales have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels, at $1 42@$1 42½ for Western, in store and afloat, ₩ bushel. Rye is in request at $1 50@$1 52, ₩ bushel; sales 7,500 bushels. Oats have been in lively request at buoyant prices. Western Canada at 87c.@89c.; Western at 89c.@90½c., cash; State at 88½c.@90c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues quiet and heavy; 1,500 bushels State sold at $1 44. Barley Malt is in demand at $1 55@$1 60; sales 10,000 bush.

HAY—North River has been in moderate supply and demand, at $1 45@$1 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at 18c.@30c. for poor to choice, chiefly within the range. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Are less active, but held rather firmly.

LEATHER—Sale is in fair request at uniform quotations.

METALS—Are in limited demand, generally; prices, however, are quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Has been in less request at about previous prices. New-Orleans, 87½c.@$1 ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 15@$3 20 ₩ gallon; Tar, $12 @$18 ₩ barrel; Resin, $32@$42 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in less demand to-day at irregular quotations. We quote Crude Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 68@$1 70; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85 @$1 90; Linseed at $1 64@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Petroleum at 37½c.@38½c., here; Refined Petroleum at 64c.@66c., free, and 57½c.@58½c., in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been less sought after, and the tendency of prices has been in favor of buyers, decidedly. Sales since our last 2,400 bbls., at $27 75@$28 12½ for New Mess; and $29 for June delivery; $26 25@$26 50 for Old Mess; $27 25@$27 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $27 50 for Thin Mess, and $23@$24 37½ for Old and New Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 14c.@15½c. for Hams, and 11½c.@12c. for Shoulders ₩ lb.; sales 75 pkgs. Bacon continues in limited demand at 13c.@15c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales since our last 130 boxes. Lard is depressed to-day; sales since our last 1,300 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 12⅞c.@14c., here, ₩ lb. Beef rules quiet at uniform rates; sales 220 bbls. at $19@$20 for Extra Mess; $15@18 for Prime Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $27@$29; India Mess, $29@$33 ₩ tierce; Beef Hams, $29 50. Butter is in very moderate demand at 27c.@34c. for poor to very choice State; 24c.@32c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese continues in slack request at 14c.@18c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Are inactive and unsettled; Clover 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb.; rough Flax (nominally) $3 45@$3 55; Timothy $2 62½@$3 ₩ bushel.

SPICES—Are in limited request and heavy.

SUGARS—Are less active at former rates. Sales, since our last, 230 hhds., including New-Orleans at 17½c.@18c.; Cuba, at 16¼c.@16⅝c., and 740 bxs. Havana, part at 16c., ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 18c.@24½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a fair inquiry for Kentucky, and at full prices for fair grades. Sales, 201 hhds. Kentucky at $9 30.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 260,000 bbls., at 13¼c.@13⅝c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet and prices less buoyant.

WHISKY—Is dull and heavy. Sales, since our last, 1,200 bbls., in lots, including State, at $1 22@$1 23; and Western, at $1 23@$1 25 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were reported, to-day, at, in some instances, firmer rates. For Liverpool—65,000 bushels Wheat at 6d @6½d.; and by steamer, 800 bales Cotton, at ½d. For London—1,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; also, by steamer, 200 boxes Bacon, at 25s., and 300 bales Furs, at 30s. For Glasgow—20,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d.; 200 tcs. Lard and 100 boxes Bacon, at 20s. For Bristol—25 boxes Bacon, at 20s., and 15 hhds. Tallow, at 20s. For Cork and orders—20,000 bushels Wheat, at 6s. 6d. ₩ quarter. For Bremen—40 tons Provisions, at 22s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	May 14	New-York	Southampton
City of Washington	May 14	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	May 28	New-York	Liverpool
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool
Teutonia	June 11	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New-York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	April 26	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York
Germania	May 3	Southampton	New-York
Persia	May 7	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York
Germania	June 28	New-York	Southampton

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	May 14	New-York	New-Orleans
Geo. Washington	May 31	New-York	New-Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of Washington*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Porto Rico, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M., and for New-Orleans at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Wife.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Mr. and Mrs. G. Vandenhoff—Readings.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Concert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Somebody Else—Satan in Paris.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Simmons.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—An Hour in Seville—Ireland As It Was.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Belphegor; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

SALON DIABOLIQUE—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mysterious Performances.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The brilliant news announced yesterday morning that Lee's rebel army had received a staggering, if not a crushing blow, is officially confirmed this morning by dispatches from Gen. Grant himself up to Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, at which time Lee was in full retreat either for Richmond or for another strong position. Our troops were at once sent in pursuit, and soon came up with the rebel rear guard. Gen. Grant would pursue vigorously, though his army was greatly fatigued. The captures of the glorious battle of Thursday, when Hancock so gallantly stormed the rebel right, are set down at from thirty to forty guns and from four to six thousand prisoners. One Major-General, Edward Johnson, and two Brigadiers—a brother of Johnson and George H. Stuart, of Maryland—are among the captured officers. Our losses had been very heavy, but no computation could be made with any degree of correctness. A dispatch was read in the army on Thursday, announcing that Gen. Sigel had destroyed the railroad between Lynchburgh and Charlottesville, forty miles below the latter place.

Gen. Butler, at latest accounts, on Thursday, was moving on Fort Darling. Gen. Kautz' cavalry had been sent to destroy the Danville Railroad at the bridge over the Appomattox.

From Gen. Sherman we have a report via Cincinnati, that he had occupied Dalton, and that Johnston was falling back. It needs confirmation.

The steamers *Creole* and *George Washington* arrived here yesterday from New-Orleans 5th and 7th inst., respectively, via Havana. The report of the fight at Cane River is confirmed by the correspondence of the New-Orleans papers. It took place on the 23d. The rebel position was taken by assault by Col. Birge, at the point of the bayonet, and 80 or 100 of the rebels were captured. Among the first killed was Col. Fessenden, while leading his brigade. The rebels were pursued and again routed. Their loss was heavy. Our loss was 175 killed and wounded. Gen. Franklin, who was wounded in the leg in the battle at Mansfield, had arrived at New-Orleans. The steamer *Emma*, before reported captured and burned in the Red River by the rebels, had a guard of colored troops and ten white officers, and a crew of thirty-six men. Nothing has been learned of their fate. Gen. McClernand arrived at Alexandria on the 26th. The army occupied a strong position, and was able to resist five times that number. All the transports are below the Falls and safe at Alexandria. There are eight gunboats above the Falls. The *Eastport* was blown up on the 27th. The enemy made his appearance on the 28th on the Shreveport Road, and drove in our advance cavalry. Gen. McClernand met them with his command, when they withdrew without fighting. The armies however were in close proximity, and the pickets were constantly firing. A battle was hourly expected. Gen. Banks was hit by a piece of shell in the battle of Morritt's Bluff, on the 23d. He was improving. Gen. Magruder was said to be on his way from Texas to Western Louisiana, to join Kirby Smith's army.

Spottsylvania Court-house, mentioned in the dispatches from the seat of war in Virginia, is the county-seat of Spottsylvania County. It is a village of less than two hundred resident inhabitants, situated on the Po (or Ta) River, a branch of the Mattapony. It is twenty or twenty-two miles east of Orange Court-house, about fourteen miles southwest of Fredericksburgh, and by the course of the roads, sixty-five miles north-northwest of Richmond.

The New-Orleans *Times* states that in a fight which a detachment of our forces sent out from Baton Rouge had with the Confederates on the 3d inst., between Baton Rouge and Clinton, Col. Boardman, of the Fourth Wisconsin, was killed. No further particulars are given.

The blockade-runner *Young America* of Nassau was captured on the 6th inst., by the United States steamship *Grand Gulf*, under Commander George M. Ransom.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session, having adjourned over until Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, stated to the House the substance of an official dispatch received from Mr. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War, and dated at General Grant's headquarters Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. The Speaker then caused to be read Gen. Ingalls' dispatch to Senator Nesmith. The Kentucky contested election case was brought up, but laid over for further consideration. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio reported a bill for the relief of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of New-York, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give notes to replace those lost by shipwreck, the Company to give bonds to insure the Government against loss. After a rather lengthy discussion, it was passed by the following vote: Yeas 67, nays 65. The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the private calendar. The House then adjourned to Monday next.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *George Washington* from New-Orleans, via Havana, we have Mexican dates from the capital to the 27th of April. The notorious Vidaurri had made good his escape across the Rio Grande. Juarez and what remained of his troops occupied Monterey. One of Juarez' officials is reported to have committed an outrage on an American citizen at that place, but the details are given with great indistinctness. The Provisional Government (French) has issued an order, preparing the way for the revival of the old titles of nobility, extinguished by the Republic.

Coroner Wildey, last night, concluded the inquest on the body of Walter D. Bell, *alias* "Scotty the Muncher," who was shot in an affray and almost instantly killed, on Monday night last, at the porter-house of Wm. Gallagher, No. 112 Mulberry-st. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Patrick McDermott, and that Hugh Riley and Thomas McAndrew were accessories before the fact. Upon the rendition of this verdict, Riley, the only one who has yet been arrested, was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Robert C. Haines, the man who shot Matthews, the bill-poster, was sentenced to four years in the State Prison. Caroline Reed and Mary Jane Brown, convicted of grand larceny, were sent to the State Prison for two years each. A writ of habeas corpus, issued by the Recorder, requiring Marshal Murray to produce the body of Col. Arguella, was returnable yesterday morning. Mr. Charles Donahue, counsel for the Cuban Colonel, stated that the Marshal had kept out of the way, and he had been unable to serve the writ.

The screw-steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. Smellie, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th, and Queenstown on the 27th of April, arrived here yesterday morning. Her news is anticipated.

Flour and Wheat were in less demand and cheaper yesterday. Corn and Oats were more sought after at firmer rates. Provisions were less freely dealt in; hog products were declining. Groceries, Cotton, Whisky, Fish, Metals, Hemp, Seeds, Tobacco and Naval Stores were quiet. Hay, Tallow and Petroleum in good demand. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The price of Gold was 3 per cent. lower yesterday than on Thursday. The Stock Exchange was in suspense, owing to the pending battle events in Virginia. The Railways generally lower than the day before. Money easy to the Brokers at 6 per cent.

Lee's Army.

The terrible series of battles which, during the last ten days, have tried the mettle of our army, and the remarkable succession of victorious bulletins which have thrilled the nerves of the nation, seem to be reaching their consummation. The great army of the rebellion, which has held its ground against the power of the United States for three long years, which has fought more great battles than any army that has existed in the world for the last half century, which has twice crossed to this side of the Potomac, and four times driven back mighty armies led by four Generals in succession—the veteran army of Robert E. Lee is breaking up. Or rather, it is being defeated, demolished, crushed and annihilated by the courage of our soldiers and the masterly generalship of their Commander.

So much at least is not fancy, but joyous fact—grim, solemn, terrible, sanguinary fact. It is a fact that the nation will be slow to realize, though proud to believe. All patriotic men possessed of faith in Heaven and in America, have always felt that the huge armies whose bayonets have so long sustained the slaveholding and sectional Confederacy would ultimately *be* crushed. But only the other day those armies looked so formidable and defiant—the walls of the Confederacy were so high and its towers and bulwarks so tremendous—that they can hardly conceive it possible that even the mighty enginery which this nation has organized, could all at once make such progress in battering them into ruins.

We say not that the work is done—by no means. We would not rejoice prematurely—not certainly after the experience of the last three years. But can any one read the history of the past fortnight, as written in blood by Gen. Grant, and as sent to the country by the Secretary of War and the faithful correspondents of the press, without acknowledging that we have never had such battles nor such successes, that the rebellion has never gotten such staggering blows, and that it never gave such signs of reeling to its fall as now.

In addition to the great actions of Thursday and Friday of last week, the heavy fighting of Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the great action of Tuesday, and the heavy fighting of Wednesday, we this morning present in other columns an account from our correspondent of another great battle on Thursday last—a battle which was more decisive and victorious in its issue than any of those on either of the seven days' struggle that immediately preceded it. The battle opened in the early morning, by an assault of Hancock upon the rebel position at Spottsylvania Court-house, which soon swelled into a general struggle, lasting all day, between nearly the entire force of the two armies; and the Lieutenant-General, whose every sentence will be universally believed, even though he seems always to underrate the greatness of his own successes, himself says of the issue of the day:

> "The eighth day of battle closes leaving between three and four thousand prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including two General officers and over thirty pieces of artillery. *The enemy are obstinate, and seem to have found the last ditch.* We have lost no organization, not even a company, whilst we have destroyed and captured one division, (Johnson's,) one brigade (Dobbs') and one regiment entire of the enemy."

With previous captures, the losses to Lee's army during the eight days' fight must surely have amounted to fifty thousand men—30,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 10,000 stragglers. This, we should certainly think, comprises a half of Lee's entire force, and it is impossible to believe, after such losses, that his army is not in fair process of demolition.

We hardly see how our army any more than that of the rebels can much longer sustain themselves under such exhausting and destructive work as that of the last fortnight. But their spirit is indomitable, and their *physique* of iron. Our correspondent, writing at the close of Thursday's death struggle, from Gen. Grant's headquarters, says:

> "Whatever may be the determination of the enemy, there will be no change or let up in the resolve of this army, of its Commander and of the head of all the armies of the United States. That resolve is *to put the matter through, cost what it may.* In doing this we shall add to the already appalling list of losses we have experienced in this unparalleled battle of eight days' duration, but we shall end by crushing the enemy to powder."

This is the Army of the Potomac!

The latest telegrams report Lee's retreat from Spottsylvania Court-house. Even if this had not been necessitated by the terrible punishment his army has received, it would have been rendered necessary by the fact that nearly all its communications, as well as the communications of Richmond with the South and West have been cut by our cavalry. The Norfolk railroad is worthless to them; the Petersburgh railroad has been cut at Stoney Creek Bridge; the Danville railroad has been, or will presently be, cut at the Appomattox Bridge; the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad has been torn to pieces by Sigel between Charlottesville and Lynchburgh; and Sheridan has operated on the lines in the immediate rear of Lee's army that connect it with Richmond. We need not speculate on what the next movements will be.

We are glad to learn that reinforcements are being sent forward to the Army of the Potomac from Washington. Let every available man be pushed to the front of action, that the nation may now, by one tremendous effort, crush this accursed rebel army, fighting for a thrice accursed cause.

The Virginia Campaign.

The present campaign against Richmond will probably be a series of most stubborn and bloody battles, across every ravine and stream and river between Spottsylvania Court House and the rebel capital. The country is a most difficult one, intersected with streams, on whose high banks artillery and riflemen can have the strongest positions. Still, by far the most arduous part of the way is already passed, now that the "Wilderness" is in the rear of our army, and probably the most stubborn fighting is over. The Southern army is not one for disaster and continued retreat; the conscripts will fall away; the officers will lose heart; and supplies, with perhaps ammunition, may fail. Lee himself must see that he could never again have such a position for attack as he had on the outskirts of the "Wilderness," and he probably even now fights for existence. If any of the roads behind him are cut by our cavalry—as is the case—he is in a most perilous position for supplying his men. Still, all his difficulties might be overcome, and he retreat in good-order toward North Carolina, whither it would be impossible for us to follow, except by arranging a new campaign, with a new base at Weldon.

But, like ourselves, he has the heavy burden of the Capital upon him, and Butler's disturbing movement on it and on his rear. It is this necessity of guarding Richmond, which so weakens Lee's campaign. The loss of Richmond would be a terrible loss of prestige, as well as of very important *materiel* of war. To abandon Richmond, would be to abandon Virginia, and perhaps send back fifty thousand Virginian soldiers, disgusted, to their homes.

Richmond, accordingly, is almost as much of a necessity to him as Washington is to us. And it is this double attack which will finally paralyze the rebel General, skillful as he is. It is in this especially that Grant's campaign differs from any our armies have yet made against the rebel Capital, as well as in the enormous numbers Grant wields, and the indomitable tenacity and pluck he displays. It is well understood in army circles that the credit of the James River attack on City Point is due to Gen. Butler. Lieut.-Gen. Grant is understood to have adopted it, as soon as it was fairly presented to him, though he had before inclined to the rear attack by North Carolina. Gen. Smith was equally in favor of it. It is no disparagement to Gen. Butler, to say that we only fear the execution of the whole plan may not be as vigorous as was the inception. As it is not once in centuries that a man educated as a civilian has the nerve and the peculiar talent for great military operations. Certainly this war has presented no exceptions to this statement. Still, even if Butler never reaches Richmond, he has produced a profound effect on this campaign.

No reasonable man could have ever looked forward to anything like a rout of Gen. Lee's army any more than to that of our own. When such veteran corps as Longstreet's and Burnside's meet, as they have, done on many a bloody field, there is no thought on either side of a rout or a flight, as a thing which could possibly happen. It is so with other veteran corps in both armies. When they are beaten they simply withdraw so much of their men and artillery as they can save, and retreat to the next commanding position where they can make a stand.

In such a country as Virginia, an army can never be entirely broken up by one defeat. There is no opportunity for such a pursuit by cavalry as we read of in European battles. Artillery, and the strong positions peculiar to the country, can always retard the pursuing enemy, until the defeated army can reorganize itself.

It is only by some fortunate double attack, like that which is the peculiarity of this campaign, that a large retreating army in America can be broken up. Unless Butler should be peculiarly fortunate on the James, we may expect weeks of stubborn contest between the gradually failing army of Lee and his increasingly strong and tenacious opponent; for it must be remembered that Grant has yet to add to his right wing the important corps under Sigel, from the Valley.

No immediate or startling end of such a struggle can be expected. It may be a long and tough contest of pluck and endurance. Northern tenacity will be on trial against Southern ardor. Disasters and delays must frequently occur; the difficulty of supplies for Grant's enormous army must be exceedingly great. Yet the question will be narrowed down to an absolute and final struggle on an equal field between the resources and the spirit of the North and the South. It is well that the great contest between the two civilizations should be thus finally settled. Who can doubt the issue?

The Difference.

The *World*, of yesterday, gives as the official return of the losses during McClellan's "Seven Days" on the Peninsula, 15,249 killed, wounded and missing, and then adds:

> "The *Tribune* correspondent says that in the first six days of the series of battles Gen. Grant has been fighting he lost 40,000 men, nearly all of whom are killed and wounded, but few prisoners being taken. Yet the Seven Days' battles, which were called disastrous, left McClellan within half the distance of Richmond as compared with Grant's position at last accounts. This fact would seem to prove that the Peninsular route must have some advantages as compared with the overland route, President Lincoln's 'plan' to the contrary."

This would certainly be a very telling statement both against Gen. Grant and Mr. Lincoln, were it not for the circumstance that when McClellan lost his 15,000 men, he was getting away from Richmond as fast as he could, leaving that city and the rebel army safe, sound and triumphant; while Grant is pushing his way toward Richmond, and is grinding the rebel army to powder. Moreover, there was probably not one of the seven days on which McClellan would not have given a considerable sum to be with his whole force north of Spottsylvania Court-House. Instead of being glad that he was so near Richmond, he wished himself far enough away.

Sir John Moore, in the Peninsular War, did not lose one-fifth as many men as Wellington, but Moore lost them in trying to escape to his ships, Wellington in driving the French out of Spain. According to the McClellan school of warriors, however, Moore was the greatest General of the two. Why wont some one save Little Mac from his admirers?

Aid for the Wounded.

A meeting is to be held to-morrow (Sunday) evening at the Academy of Music in aid of the *Christian Commission*, for the special purpose of enabling that excellent and effective organization to prosecute, with a degree of energy and success proportioned to the greatness of the emergency, the work of relieving the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers of the army. No one needs to be told that the demand for such aid just now is enormous, and no efforts can be too great or too prompt. The battles now in progress in Virginia, have already thrown thousands upon thousands of wounded upon the hands of the Government, and their numbers must inevitably be largely increased before the campaign is closed. The Christian Commission works in perfect harmony with the Sanitary Commission, and through both these channels the benevolence and charity of the country finds practical expression.

The meeting to-morrow evening will be addressed by several gentlemen who have been enabled to observe the practical services of the Commission, and who can therefore speak intelligently of its merits and claims. The advertisement in another column gives notice where tickets for the meeting can be procured.

Gen. McDowell.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell has been appointed to the command of the Military Department of the Pacific. He will leave for California by an early steamer. The country has no more loyal citizen and no more accomplished soldier than he: and it is not at all unlikely that in the rapid progress of events he may find in what seems now the comparatively unimportant region of California, a field for the full exercise of his abilities. The complications to which the Mexican question may possibly give rise will be only less in magnitude than those growing out of the rebellion: and in case of war with any European Power our Pacific possession will be the main prize of the contest.

Gen. Wadsworth.

We regret to say that the hopes inspired by Capt. Schuyler's dispatch, received yesterday, that Gen. Wadsworth, though wounded and a prisoner, might still be living, are dissipated by later accounts. Gen. E. Johnson, who was captured by Hancock, though he did not know the fact personally, had very little doubt of his death, and our correspondent, Mr. Swinton, was told by a rebel Captain, who was taken prisoner, that he assisted in his burial and took from his body his official papers. There is very little doubt, we presume, that his wound was fatal.

Funeral Obsequies of Gen. Rice.

The remains of Gen. J. C. Rice will receive the last tribute of gratitude and respect from our community to-morrow afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the Church on Madison-square, of which he died a member. Rev. Dr. Adams will make the address on the occasion. The military will be represented among the pall-bearers, as will also the legal profession, Gen. Rice having been in the practice of the law in this City at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion. The country mourns the loss of this gallant soldier, in common with our City and his own family. His remains will be taken to the house of his mother in Washington for interment.

The Removal of Gen. Sedgwick's Remains.—The body of Gen. Sedgwick was removed at 7 o'clock yesterday morning from its temporary resting place at the City Hall, and conveyed to the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, attended by the Sons of Connecticut and a detachment of the Eighth Regiment, Col. Varian. The pall-bearers were Gov. Buckingham, R. H. McCurdy, P. M. Wetmore, E. P. Cowles, O. J. Hodge, Charles Gould, Waldo Hutchings, E. N. Horsford, John Allen and David B. Booth. The funeral will take place to-morrow at Cornwall, Connecticut. There will be no military or civic display, when the remains of the lamented hero are laid beside his kindred. Imposing ceremonies would have been, perhaps, unsuitable at this crisis, but the sorrow and gratitude of the people will follow the dead soldier to his grave, which henceforth will be a consecrated place to every lover of his country.

Niblo's Saloon.—Mlle. Eugenie Barnetche, a talented young pianist, who will be remembered as one of the attractions of Gottschalk's concerts, gives an entertainment here to-night. She will be assisted by Mme. D'Angri, Mr. Villanova, Mr. H. Mollenhauer and Signor Abella.

THE GREAT LINCOLN RALLY.

Immense Assemblage at Cooper Institute.

Popular Call for President Lincoln's Renomination.

Speeches of Gen. Richard Oglesby, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold and Green Clay Smith.

A mass meeting was held last evening at the Cooper Institute under the auspices of the Lincoln Central Campaign Club, in opposition to the postponement of the Republican National Convention, and in favor of the renomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. The large hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with an intelligent and enthusiastic audience, comprising many ladies. A band was in attendance, which discoursed national airs occasionally during the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the President of the Club, Mr. Spencer, in the following words:

SPEECH OF CHARLES S. SPENCER.

The protest against the postponement of the Baltimore Convention, and to speak for the renomination to the office which he so worthily and wisely fills—[great applause]—of the present President of our country, this club meets here to-night. We meet at an hour of joy and triumph—[applause]—for the bugle notes of overwhelming victory are every moment being borne to us on the southern winds. The heroic military chieftain selected by the President to lead our armies has the rebellion by the throat—[applause]—and it is reeling before his terrific blows, while the Administration at Washington is sustaining him with reinforcements and supplies. The end is at hand. After the storm comes the calm. Worn and weary by the usual cares and labors of his office, having deserved well of his country by reason of his patient industry, his inflexible integrity, his pure and unselfish patriotism, and by his fixed determination to restore the Union, another term of office awaits Abraham Lincoln. [Tremendous cheering.] He has had a term of war—he shall have one of peace; [applause;] he has ruled over a divided country—he shall rule over a united one; [applause;] he has been the President of the North—he *shall* be President of the South [great applause]—and then, with Lincoln at the head of the Government, and Grant at the head of the army, we will vindicate the Monroe doctrine, [cheers,] and hurl Maximilian, and the French bayonets which support him, into the sea. [Cheers.]

The Lincoln Glee Club then gave "Lincoln and Union" with great acceptation.

SPEECH OF GEN. OGLESBY.

Mr. Spencer next introduced Maj.-Gen. Oglesby, who, as he understood, would be the next Governor of Illinois. Gen. Oglesby came forward amid great applause. He said, in the midst of the overwhelming circumstances that surround the country, in the midst of joy and grief, before an audience strange to him, and in a City he had but once before in his life visited, he scarcely knew what to say. He believed, however, from the ardent remarks of the Chairman, and the ardent manner to which they were responded, that he was among friends. [Applause.] If it was anything against a man to love his country, to live for his country, to serve his country, ready at any time to die for his country, then there was a serious cause against him. The women or the men today in the City of New-York, or anywhere else within the limits of the great Republic, who is not tuned up to the highest point of patriotism, has not done, cannot enjoy the proudest felicity of the earth. [Cheers.] He had understood that the Cooper Institute was a sanctified place, where none but great men might appear. If they had never had a small man before them, let them regale themselves now. [Applause.] These are serious times. It was a serious time even to-night, in the midst of the joyous tidings that come hour after hour from the consecrated battle-field to us here. As much cause as we have to be elated over our constant victories over the onward and steadfast march of our armies—victory everywhere—yet he confessed he was not rid of a sad feeling. He was not able to shake it off: it might be cowardice, but he felt the crisis now as anxiously as he had felt it since the 12th of April, 1861: and he did not intend to shake off that feeling until he could see the future clear, bright and with no chance of mistake. This was a happy country four years ago. The whole policy of the nation had been changed; a man had been chosen by the people for their President. He came to Washington with strong prejudices against him, because he was the impersonation and leader of a growing party in the country which had thrown out its banner to the country with new principles written upon it. He walked down from the Presidential mansion with the old executive—and respect for the country would be sufficient apology for saying no more upon that topic—[laughter] and no one was certain that he would be spared to go through with the delivery of his inaugural address. The war began; they commenced to lay violent hands upon the noble old fabric of liberty. They drove us from the first battle-field to Washington City and the country was covered with consternation. That is the way the Spring of 1861 began. All were alarmed and terrified, and no man felt any assurance for his country. So we have gone on. The call was made upon the country, and the country responded. Citizens and soldiers responded, for West Point Academy should have justice done to it; though many who had been educated by the Nation turned their backs upon the nation that had given them so many benefits, and went with the black stain of treason upon themselves—not upon West Point. There were true and noble soldiers left in the country, who had dedicated their all in this terrible struggle. [Applause.] The war went on until absolutely there was despondency all over the North. We have passed through three years of terrible war. It was enough to ruin any other Government in the world. There are some now that say that if Grant were by any possibility defeated, the game would be up with us. He would accept no such condition. [Great cheering.] Unless this rebellion is crushed, we are left without homes and without honor. The speaker expressed the most unbounded confidence in the success of our army under Grant. He spoke of Gen. Grant's modest, retiring and childlike character. Who would have supposed that this man was to be, under God, the Commander of the Army of the Potomac in this last and terrible struggle with the rebellion. There was another man, tall, plain, no better looking—a monster for good in the land—the favorite son of America—the people's man with a mind as bright and clear as the rays of the sun, as childlike, as faithful, constant and devoted in his labor for the saving of his country—Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States. [Loud and long-continued cheers.] Their characters are the characters of children, but, thank God, he believed they were the children of Providence. As to the postponing of the National Republican Convention, the speaker said they might postpone it days or months, it made no difference, they could not roll back the choice of this people. If he were before the people to-day he would receive their vote, and the love and gratitude to him throughout the land was steadfast and inevitable. [Tremendous applause.] There was no power in politicians to diminish it, and the nomination of that man would occur as sure as he (the speaker) would speak the next word, and that next word would be Abraham Lincoln. [Great cheering.] The speaker referred to the inconsistency of the rebels in denouncing Gen. Butler as an outlaw and a beast, and without having the manliness to revoke the official proclamation, declaring that wherever he should be taken he should be killed, and offering a reward for his head—yet sneaking down the James River, and under a flag of truce, exchanging prisoners. He also referred to the atrocities committed by the rebel soldiers upon the negro soldiers, and contrasted with it the fact that rebel prisoners during the last battle were sent to the rear under the guard of negro soldiers. He could not find it in his heart now to forgive the rebels. Perhaps if they should lay down their arms, acknowlege their defeat, beg for pardon, and ask to come again under the old flag, he might be softened toward them; but now he had no other feeling toward them than hate. It is as certain as any law of God that we shall gain final victory over them, and subjugate them, and, if necessary, exterminate them. [Cheers.] In referring to Illinois, he said they must excuse the vanity of the remark, but the people of that State did feel a little proud that their State had given to the country a President and a Lieutenant-General. [Applause.] But the West and the East were brethren, fighting in the same sanctified and holy cause, sharing in the common glory. The Western States would always be true to the Eastern, they would link hands together, and go forward to regain liberty, peace and union, and to see that great, good and exalted patriot, who had worked like a giant through the last four years of war, preside through four years more of peace. [Enthusiastic cheering.] There were sensible, wise, patriotic, good and true men finding little excuses against our President, as though determined to oppose him. How unnecessary, how unwise, how imprudent it was. Where would they find the man that would replace him? Let them ask the people of all this broad land to-day who was their choice. Where would they find another such an one upon whose acts the gods had set their seal to give assurance of a man? It is the duty of patriotic men and women to stand together until this fearful crisis is passed. He believed that the sentiment of this meeting to-night would go on the wings of the wind all over the land so that every man who can vote will respond, "I, too, am for Abraham Lincoln." [Tremendous applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

The President then introduced Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Member of Congress from Illinois. He commenced by referring to the death of Gen. Wadsworth, of New-York, on the battle-field, and remarked that there was many a brave soldier of the Army of the Potomac who would prefer to sleep in the grave of Wadsworth than be the man who now occupies the executive chair of the State of New-York. [Cheers.] He invoked the union of all loyal men for the sake of the Union. The only hope of the rebels now arises from divisions among us. If Mr. Lincoln is rejected [great cheering] they will abandon the contest. The America of the past is gone forever. The new nation is to be wholly free. Slavery is still strong and has many friends, its encroachments were too deeply rooted in prejudice and error to permit him to believe that life was extinct. Let the Rail Splitter of Illinois give it other and still harder blows, before the contest is ended. [Loud and continued applause.] There were three great epochs which marked the progress of liberty in modern times; first, the acquisition of *Magna Charta* on the field of Runnymede; second, the enunciation of the great truths embodied in the Declaration of American Independence; and third, and not inferior in grandeur, the Proclamation of Emancipation issued by Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.] The two great tasks of Lincoln are to restore national unity and to become the emancipator of his country. Would the country withdraw him from power before these tasks were completed? [Cries of "No, No," and cheers.] For these great ends he has labored and toiled through difficulties and obstacles fully known to himself and to God. He seems to be approaching a triumphant end. Lovers of liberty from across the ocean, from France, from Germany, from England, are giving him the "*all hail*," of success. If you, on the eve of his great triumph, withdraw your confidence, strip him of power, you shake the confidence of the world in the ability of the people to govern. You weaken the faith, and you shake the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world. What is far worse you encourage the rebels and endanger the triumph of our cause. The President, with his own hand, has written *Liberty* and *Union* on our banner. By this sign we have won battles. By this sign we will conquer. In all the dark days of our country, since the war began, the people have ever been steadfast, true, self sacrificing and sagacious. Their brave hands have held aloft our banner when some leaders would have yielded it. With an unanimity and earnestness unknown since the days of Washington, they declare for Lincoln's reelection. [Applause.] From Maine to California, Iowa to Maryland, from Minnesota to West Virginia, there is substantially no dissenting voice. Men are nothing, the cause is everything. The people are for the establishment of national unity and the entire abolition of slavery. They regard the reelection of Mr. Lincoln as the most efficient means of securing these great ends. [Cheers.] There are those who doubt whether the resources of our country are adequate to carry us through the work in which we are engaged. But he would suggest that our national resources, when developed, are equal to those of the whole continent of Europe. If all Europe could pay our national debt with ease, so can we when national unity is established. Let us, then, he said, crown the mighty military struggle in which we are engaged and which now seems to be a triumphant close—let us crown it by exhibiting that stability and fidelity to our principles and our leaders which shall exhibit our devotion to the Union, and our determination that by its multiplied blessings and by making it the home of liberty, liberty regulated by law, we will make the Union perpetual. To secure national unity based on liberty to all, I earnestly support Abraham Lincoln for President. The constitutional period for the election of a President approaches, and compels an answer to the question, Who shall lead us through this fearful storm to the haven of peace? Shall we change leaders while the tempest of battle is raging? No, say the people, with that *instinctive sagacity* which has all along characterized them. They have already settled this question, with a unanimity never equaled since the days of Madison and Washington. From Maine to Maryland, from Minnesota to California, from ocean to ocean, from north to south, there is but one voice. It is emphatic, earnest, spontaneous, unprompted; having its origin in the faith which the people everywhere feel in the honesty, justice, truth, courage, patriotism and good sense of the President. The "*secret circulars*," organizations, and efforts of politicians, to divert or change it, will be idle and useless. The choice of the people will be ratified at the ballot-box by a vote never before surpassed in unanimity. Why is this? It is because the people recognize in Abraham Lincoln *the apostle of liberty*.

LINCOLN THE APOSTLE OF LIBERTY.

It is his mission to restore national unity, on the basis of universal liberty. He is to lead the people through this revolution and preserve the old safeguard of freedom embodied in Magna Charta and the Constitution of the United States. When he leaves the Presidential chair, in 1869, we are to be one people, one nation, and every man secured in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Every man equal before the law. Every man enjoy liberty of speech, the freedom of the press, trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus. [Cheers.] From the day of the commencement of the public life of Mr. Lincoln, his life has been consecrated to one purpose, that of freeing his country from African Slavery. If Slavery is, as has been said, dead, then Abraham Lincoln, of a truth, has slain the monster. There are dangerous elements in our midst, and a Presidential election in the midst of a civil war will try the capacity of the people for self-government as they have never been tried before. We are in the midst of rushing torrents of opinion and passion dangerous and difficult to control. We are tossing on the billows of a raging sea. Anxious friends of liberty are everywhere asking, will the great American Republic Strand for want of order and rule? Confidence in our success has been continually increasing. Is it wise to change our leader in the midst of this storm, and while all the world is admiring the honesty, the justice, the fidelity and the wisdom of the leader? No, rather let us give no indications of weakness or division among ourselves, but uniting, all, for our country and for liberty, let us rally around the polot who has thus far guided us in safety. In response to the cry that come from the rebels at Richmond, "*anybody* but Lincoln," let us reply, "*nobody* but Lincoln!" until liberty triumphs, and national unity is restored.

SPEECH OF HON. GREEN CLAY SMITH.

The Chairman next introduced Hon. Green Clay Smith, who, he said, was Representative in Congress from his native State of Kentucky, and who, when this war broke out, enlisted in the army as a private, and in battle after battle fought his way up to the rank of Brigadier-General. Gen. Smith said he was there by invitation to speak a few words, not from the lips, as evidence of his feelings in this great contest, but to give the sentiments of his heart, and to speak the truth. When this rebellion began, our country was peaceful, quiet and happy; there was no place upon the face of the green earth which presented so much of prosperity, happiness and grandeur; and such prospects of ultimate success as a nation, as within the boundary of the Government of the United States. It was not because of oppression, not because of the abstraction of any right from any section of the country, or of any community or individual; it was not because the Constitution had been trampled under foot, or that any laws had been violated, that we had been plunged into this great war. It was not the fault of the people of the North that the people of the South had taken up arms, and have been fighting us for three years past, but it was the selfish, mean, low, ambitious, dogged spirit of the men who, tired of living in a republic, desired to become despots—[applause,]—men who had taught and are still teaching that there was a certain class of people in this land who should rule. They wanted to throw off the power of the people to rule, and were determined that the Government of the country should become arbitrary, that it should be put into the hands of the slaveocracy of the South. [Applause.] The abominable offspring of treason and crime, that vilest of traitors, who now sits at the head of this Southern rebellion, a shrewd, wily and able man, has been since he came into political notice, a repudiation and violation of the law, and a perjured scoundrel in the strongest sense of the term. [Great applause.] When he came to the United States Congress, and stepped forward to the altar with the Bible in his hand, and swore to support the Constitution of the United States, and as an evidence of that sincerity, brought his lips in contact with that holy book, it was but a short time until he was in secret conclave with other conspirators of the South to break up and destroy this Union. More than a quarter of a century ago that conclave was held in the City of Washington, and men were invited from the North as well as from the South. It was not, therefore, because Mr. Lincoln was elected President of the United States; that the people elected a Northern man of the Republican party, that these men desired to secede. It was not till after the rebellion had begun, until the newspapers of the South had begun to inflame the minds of the people, that the great mass of the Northern people ever knew that there was any charge of oppression. The great mass of the people from one end of the country to the other were wholly ignorant of any wrong committed. Some of them might think it strange that he, a Kentuckian, should so speak, but he was speaking from [illegible] of country. He loved the topographical positions of that country, its rivers, mountains, valleys and plains; his heart came out with all the [illegible] of affection and kindness that was possible, for many an humble soul now oppressed and downtrodden in the regions of the Southwest, in whose breasts is but one sentiment, that of love for country, and one desire, that the old flag come again and rescue them from Southern tyranny. It was the duty of the American people to relieve these men, if it took a million in arms. [Applause.] He was not revengeful, and he dissented from a sentiment of hate against the misguided private soldier, however severely he had fought against us, but he would be forgiving Lee, Davis, Beauregard, and all that class of men—not taking them by the hand and telling them to go, but for giving them a rope to hang them with. [Cheers.] Gen. Clay in the course of his speech announced that a dispatch had been received from the Secretary of War announcing the retreat of the whole rebel army under Lee, and that two corps were right on their heels giving them the very devil.

At this announcement the whole audience rose *en masse* and cheered vehemently for several minutes.

The speaker said he had not witnessed such a demonstration since the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and he did not expect to see its equal again until his nomination at Baltimore.

After a song by the Glee Club, the meeting closed.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Guerrillas—Disorderly Soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 12.

BRUCE PHILLIPS, with twenty-five rebel guerrillas, on Wednesday afternoon fired some fifty musket shots at a steamer upward bound, in the Cumberland, loaded with Government freight. The side of the steamer was badly riddled, but she escaped.

The same day the guerrillas captured WILLIAM YATES, telegraph repairer, from Clarksville, whom they released after taking away his horse and instruments.

On Tuesday, a terrible wind and rain storm occurred between Chattanooga and Nashville, prostrating many buildings and trees in its course, and killing and injuring several persons.

As the Thirtieth Ohio Infantry were passing through Third-street, toward Taylor's Barracks today, some soldiers there commenced pillaging, whereupon Lieut.-Col. HAMMOND, the Superintendent of the draft and conscript rendezvous interfered to prevent further depredations, when he was assailed by several soldiers and severely beaten with their muskets. He is now in a critical condition. The supposed offenders were arrested; their names were not ascertained.

Doings of the Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 13.

The United States Christian Commission wishes the friends of our brave soldiers to know that in anticipation of the great struggle in Virginia, they had a large number of delegates, and wagons, and stores, accompanying the army on the march, which have been present during all the battles. There are now 204 delegates at work on the field, most of them clergymen and surgeons of eminent character, giving their services gratuitously.

Three hundred and seventy-eight choice hospitals stores were shipped to-day. More stores and men will be sent forward daily.

Our Government is doing everything in its power to succour the wounded, and with entire appreciation of our work gives every possible facility.

Intelligence from our General Field Agent states that on the way to Fredericksburgh and wherever the wounded and dying are to be found, the delegates of the Commission were there binding up wounds, giving food and stimulants, and doing all in their power to relieve suffering. Hundreds of lives have already been saved through their instrumentality.

When the present campaign began, the Commission found itself with an empty treasury; but, relying on the God of Battles and the generosity of the American people, they resolved to do their own duty to the noble men who have sacrificed all for their country.

The emergency is great. The victory to our arms should stimulate the people to meet it.

GEORGE H. STUART,
Chairman of the Christian Commission.

The Anniversaries.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The Anniversary Exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Blind, was given at Irving Hall last evening. The exercises by the pupils of the Asylum, in this City, under direction of the Rev. Mr. PEET, Superintendent of the Institution, were received with mingled wonder and delight, by an audience thoroughly appreciative and sympathetic. The sadness of the spectacle of a school of young unfortunates, deprived forever of the advantages of sight, would of course incline those present to look most charitably upon all failures in the performers, but there were no failures to overlook or cover up with the mantle of kindness: not a single error or mistake on the part of pupils or teachers marred the pleasure of the evening, and pity changed to wonder at the accomplishments of these young lads and misses, taught only by the sense of feeling.

The exercises opened with prayer, followed by a chorus for female voices, sung by the younger scholars. The next piece on the programme was a solo on the piano-forte by Miss HUTCHINGS. The selection was from the opera of "Martha," and its rendition was faultless. Such facility in execution by one whose sightless eyes sought no assistance from notes, was really marvelous. There was apparently no hesitation, no tentative wandering of the hands over the keyboard. The fingering was perfect and the time excellent. Another young lady sang a German song in such a manner as to call forth the plaudits of the audience and a demand for its repetition. In the objects lessons all the pupils that were examined exhibited extraordinary proficiency. The class was first called upon to say what were the properties of water, its qualities and uses, and in how many forms it existed. The next question was, "What is glass?" and following this was a series of questions concerning the different kinds of glass, their separate uses, how and from what substances it was made, its history, &c. The answers to these questions displayed more than a superficial knowledge of the subject, yet it must be remembered that none of these little ones had ever seen either glass or water. The class in geography was examined upon raised maps, and readily pointed out any city, cape, river or island on the globe. One little boy was asked the names of the chief fortified places captured by our armies during the war and the names of the Generals to whom they were surrendered. When he mentioned Gen. GRANT as the hero of Fort Donaldson and Vicksburgh, the house greeted this name with a prolonged burst of applause. The class in reading read with ease and rapidity portions of Scripture selected by members of the audience, using the books in raised print, published expressly for the blind.

The programme of the exhibition of these poor darkened people was carried out in full, and certainly one object was attained in illustrating to the public how much kindness and unwearying patience on the part of Rev. Mr. PEET and his assistants has done for the improvement of the condition of the blind pupils under their care. After the exercises, Mr. PEET made a few remarks. He said that at the close of the year 1863 there were 146 pupils in the institution. Of these 71 were males and 75 females. There were eight teachers employed, and the scholars were divided into three departments—the literary, the musical and the mechanical. This was necessary, in order that they might be fitted for different callings in life. He hoped that the exercises of the evening had shown what the institution was doing for the scholars who were placed there. In conclusion he made a touching appeal in behalf of the unfortunate inmates of the asylum, and said that he hoped to awaken an interest in the 2,000 blind of this State, and in the 15,000 scattered through the United States.

The Turf.

Yesterday a trot came off on the Union Course, Long Island, for the proprietor's purse and stake of $175, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. The attendance, owing to the threatening appearance of the weather, which betokened rain, was not large, although nearly all the frequenters of the trotting track were present. There were five entries for the race, but only two, HIRAM WOODRUFF's b. g. *Dexter*, and JOHN DOTT's bay mare, came on the track to trot for the race. *Dexter's* previous performances on this track and the Fashion, having won all his engagements, naturally gave him the call in the betting, $20 to $8 being the current quotations in the betting market. Very little however was done, for nothing was known of the mare's capabilities. She is a big slashing daughter of GEORGE N. PATCHEN out of a fast Jersey mare, and stands 15 hands 3 inches. Her style of going is very like her sire's, and she will assuredly be heard of again to advantage when she gets fairly into trotting condition.

First Heat.—They got off evenly at the first attempt, HIRAM quickly showing in front, with DOTT trailing behind him at the turn. At the quarter pole, which *Dexter* passed in 39 seconds, the mare was at his wheels, soon after passing which she seemed to get tangled in her gait, and before her driver could get her squarely to work, *Dexter* had opened a large gap. He led past the half-mile pole half-a-dozen lengths, in 1:16¾, and from this point his success was beyond doubt, coming in an easy winner of the heat in 2:36¼.

Second Heat.—After several ineffectual essays in scoring, in one of which the horse cast a shoe, which caused some considerable delay in repairing, they got an even start. HIRAM led around the turn and to the quarter pole in 40 seconds. He was a length in front at the half mile, in 1:19, maintaining this leading position to the finish, and winning the heat and race (for the mare was at once withdrawn, finding her chance hopeless) in 2.39.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Friday, May 13.—Trotting.—Purse and stake, $175; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF named b. g. *Dexter*..............1 1 1
J. DOTT named b. m. ———...................2 2 dr.

TIME:

	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	39 secs.	1:16¾	2:36¼
Second heat	40 secs.	1:19	2:39

To-day a capital trot for a sweepstake will come off on the Union Course, L. I., in which four horses will start. A good race is anticipated.

GEN. WADSWORTH.—A meeting of the Union Defence Committee, was held yesterday, Hon. HAMILTON FISH, in the Chair, in reference to the supposed death of Gen. JAMES G. WADSWORTH, and with a view of rendering an appropriate tribute to his memory. Recent statements from the army affording grounds for hope that Gen. WADSWORTH may still be living, the committee adjourned to await further information, and to meet at the call of the Chairman.

"HAUNTED HEARTS," the great novel by the author of "The Lamplighter," will be published in England and the United States the 25th of May. Large advance orders will use up the whole of the first edition.—*Post.*

Teeth like Pearls and Breath of Sweetness.

Obtained by the use of that popular dentrifice, Fragrant "Sozodont"—a composition of the choicest and purest ingredients, the three most important requisites—cleanliness, efficacy and convenience—being present in the highest possible degree of perfection. It removes all disagreeable odors, scurf and tartarous adhesions, insuring a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth; gives tone to the breath, and a cool, delicate, aromatic fragrance to the mouth, which makes it really a toilet luxury.

Sold by druggists everywhere, and by HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, at 75 cents per bottle.

The Independent.

The editor of this paper, after a thorough and satisfactory trial of the LONDON CLUB COFFEE, announces, for the benefit of his 60,000 readers, the following estimate of its merits:

"We have ourselves used this Coffee, and have no hesitation in commending it to our readers as an agreeable, healthful and

EVERY WAY RELIABLE ARTICLE."

This standard Coffee is prepared from the best old Java, and has no connection with any of the adulterations drifting about the market.

For sale by first-class grocers.

CHAS. H. LYON, Sole Agent,
No. 48 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Gas the Cheapest Fuel.

USE EAGLE GAS-STOVES FOR
COOKING AND IRONING.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.
Send for descriptive catalogue.
H. D. BLAKE, SOLE MANUFACTURER,
NO. 474 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

All First-class Sewing-Machines

FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gentlemen will find Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash an effectual detergent after smoking. Popular Hotels all use and recommend BURNETT'S FLAVORING as the best.

One Disease Remedy—For External Use Only

BROWNLEE & CO.'S,
Greatest Discovery of the Age, a cure for
NEURALGIA.

This remedy is the only one that has ever been discovered for the cure of Tic-Doloreux, or Neuralgia. When this is in the face, one application affects a permanent cure.

SPINAL DISEASES.

Two bottles will cure nine-tenths of Spinal Diseases, being the result of Neuralgia. A few applications of this ointment will straighten a curvature or protuberant spine. One application will cure nervous irritation of the spine.

NERVOUS RHEUMATISM.

One bottle will cure nervous rheumatism.

PARALYTIC LIMBS.

Three bottles will cure paralysis when confined only to a single limb, when not produced by apoplexy or the use of mercury. One application of this ointment will do more than ten thousand certificates in recommending it for the above nervous difficulties. We have practiced, for the last twenty years, exclusively with this remedy, and never failed in curing our patients.

Advice to patients gratuitous, except when waited upon at their residence. Address Proprietors, at their Laboratory, Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, New-York.

For sale wholesale and retail. BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Price, $2 and $5 per bottle.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured.

Old theories and opinions overturned by simply inventing a new mechanical appliance for this dangerous disease.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS

Has a new combination of principles, entirely different from any heretofore used in a truss, LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord. Pressure INWARD and UPWARD, and perfectly controllable. A CURE is SURE, EASE and COMFORT is obtained. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. SHOULDER BRACES for those inclined to stoop. Send a stamp for a pamphlet.

GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Money in This.

The undersigned has to sell a number of perfect little SEWING MACHINES, which are capable of good ordinary sewing. The manufacturing having ceased, the machines, now on hand, or the patent, will be sold on reasonable terms. This is a rare chance for parties desiring small machines for exporting or otherwise. The article is in good order. Can be seen by calling between 9 and 11 A. M., or receive prompt attention by addressing C. C. MOORE, No. 265 Broadway, New-York, second floor.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Japanese Polish.—Every lady who desires to keep her Balmorals bright, in keeping with the season, should not fail to use this article. It is easily applied, and is unquestionably superior to any other blacking in use. It can be obtained at all the principal shoe-dealers, and wholesale at the agency, No. 75 William-st.

To Gentlemen—We are retailing at wholesale prices, a large importation of Gossamer and Lace Cravats and Scarfs, comprising the latest novelties in all the new colors. Some very beautiful goods at 75 cents each!! Call at once. SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Embroidering, braiding, and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner. Machines, with experienced operators, sent to families, by the day or week.

Ladies' Spring Gaiters.—CANTRELL has a fine stock of these elegant and seasonable articles, and is selling them at very moderate rates. Those who desire to be fairly dealt with, should make their purchases at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th streets.

Sewing Machines to Rent

and for sale, NEW.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 BROADWAY,
between Spring and Prince sts.

Elliptic Sewing Machines.

THEY ARE THE BEST.
See them before Purchasing.
OFFICE, No. 537 BROADWAY.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Removal.—WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines removed to No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' TRUSS invites the severest criticisms. Hard rubber, water-proof, cleanly, durable. Also, Varicocele Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.

SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, 207 Centre-st., and sold by Druggists generally. 50 cents a box.

MARRIED.

CURTISS—POTTER.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, May 12, by Rev. A. S. Hunt, Mr. HENRY CURTISS, of Bridgeport, Conn., to Miss JOSEPHINE, second daughter of Mr. Gilbert Potter.

EVANS—LLOYD.—At the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Conway, N. Wales, on Friday, April 22, by Rev. J. Jones, Morian, Mr. EDWIN EVANS, of Birkenhead, to JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Lloyd, Dolwen, Denbighshire.

KELSEY—PRICE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 11, by Rev. Jno. S. Inskip, HENRY KELSEY to KATE BURTON, daughter of the late William Price, of this City.

SEYMOUR—TALLMADGE.—On Thursday, May 12, by Rev. George H. Houghton, D. D., EDWARD W. SEYMOUR, of Litchfield, Conn., to MARY FLOYD, daughter of Frederick A. Tallmadge, of this City.

TRACY—DODGE.—On Wednesday, May 11, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., MILTON C. TRACY, of Sing Sing, N. Y., to Miss ELIZABETH F. DODGE, daughter of Alex. F. Dodge, Esq., of New-York City.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Friday, May 13, HOWARD W., son of Lydia A. and the late Charles Brown, aged 6 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 114 East 18th-st.

BERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, May 9, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Woolsey, Mrs. SARAH BERRY, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, Capt. Wm. C. Berry, are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton-av., on Saturday, May 15, at 2 o'clock.

CHAPMAN.—Killed at the battle of the Wilderness, on Thursday, May 5, Col. A. B. CHAPMAN, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and family, also the members of the Seventh N. Y. S. M., and Fifty-seventh N. Y. V., are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, No. 130 West 34th-st., on Saturday, May 14, at 2 P. M.

☞ Zanesville, Ohio, Newburyport, Mass., and Bangor, Me., papers please copy.

COTHEAL.—On Thursday evening, May 12, DAVID COTHEAL, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Chapel, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., without further invitation, this day, (Saturday,) the 14th inst., at 2½ P. M. The remains will be removed to New-Jersey.

FANSHAW.—On Thursday night, May 12, of dropsy, AGNES RUTTER, only daughter of the late James A. T. and Margaretta Fanshaw, aged 4 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, in 82d-st., near the 2d-av.

FARRINGTON.—On Thursday evening, May 12, Mrs. RACHEL FARRINGTON, aged 97 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the house of her son-in-law, Peter Amerman, No. 72 West 48th-st. Her remains will be taken to Newburgh.

FORDHAM.—Funeral services of the late GEORGE H. FORDHAM will be held at the Second Universalist Church, 2d-av., corner of 11th st., (in Historical Society building,) to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10¾ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

GOODRICH.—At Utica, on Wednesday, May 11, Rev. CHAUNCEY E. GOODRICH, late Chaplain of the New-York State Lunatic Asylum, aged 62 years.

HARRIS.—At the headquarters of the U. S. Marine Corps, in Washington City, on Thursday, May 12, Col.-Commandant JOHN HARRIS.

IRVIN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 12, HENRY H. IRVIN, son of the late Charles Irvin, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at 1 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, from his late residence, 120th-st., third house east of 3d-av.

JANES.—On Monday, May 9, at Montgomery, Orange County, after a brief sickness, ISABEL, youngest daughter of Rev. Frederic and Rachel B. Janes, aged 2 years and 10 months.

PFEFFERLE.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, May 13, FRANCISKA PFEFFERLE, wife of Mr. F. J. Pfefferle, aged 43 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 19 4th-st., Hoboken, without further invitation.

RICHARDS.—On Sunday, May 8, JOHN S. RICHARDS, son of the late Silas Richards, of Liverpool, England, in the 60th year of his age.

SCOTT.—On Friday, May 13, RICHARD SCOTT, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 West 41st-st., on Sunday, at 1½ P. M., without further notice.

SMALLEY.—In Greenpoint, on Thursday morning, May 12, of consumption, JOSEPH D. SMALLEY, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Wm. A. Smalley, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Waters, in Java-st., between Franklin st. and Union-av., Greenpoint.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday morning, May 11, after a short illness, LAWRENCE TAYLOR, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 West 15th-st., on Saturday, May 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THAYER.—In this City, at the 5th-av. Hotel, on Friday, May 13, EDWARD D. THAYER, aged 35 years.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Thursday, May 12, ADALINE, daughter of the late Jacob Van Nostrand.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 171 Lexington-av., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

WATSON.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, May 12, JANE ALLEN, widow of the late Alexander Watson.

Funeral from St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Morris and Essex train leaves from foot of Barclay-st. at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot. The remains will be taken to Springfield, N. J., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 325.—May 13, 1864.
64, 59, 21, 8, 16, 34, 3, 70, 75, 41, 62, 77, 53, 32, 26.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 326.—May 13, 1864.
26, 39, 74, 38, 50, 15, 67, 8, 61, 66, 10, 20.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 229—May 13, 1864.
40, 31, 39, 14, 58, 24, 48, 77, 65, 41, 52, 70, 71, 19, 4.
CLASS 230—May 13, 1864.
21, 30, 55, 46, 32, 65, 28, 10, 67, 57, 75, 58.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—FORTY per cent. premium paid on prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

A CHARMING NEW NOVEL.

NEPENTHE.

This excellent novel is being recommended by every cultivated reader for its simple, unaffected interest and genuine pathos.

The Philadelphia *Item* calls it "one of those poetic works which are peculiarly interesting to cultivated minds—a work which glows with uncommon spirit, and sparkles with beautiful jewels of thought set in golden casings."

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

SECURITY

FROM FIRES AND BURGLARS.

The Alum Patent Safe affords perfect security against fire and burglars.

HALL THIEVES.

The Rotary Lock, which has been in use for the last 15 years, is the only lock which has never been opened by false keys.

VALENTINE & BULTER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores Gray Hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Keeps the head clean, cool and healthy. It is a DELIGHTFUL HAIR-DRESSING, by the use of which it cannot fall out, or have a gray hair in your head. All are invited to examine this WONDERFUL TRIUMPH of SCIENCE for beauty and health to the hair. Sold at the drug stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Consultation in treatment of the Hair, free.
Price $1 per bottle, or $5 per box of six bottles.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BAVARIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 14th day of May, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.

THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at
TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.
WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—1,000 photographic albums on hand, cheap; 100,000 scientific and miscellaneous works, at half price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

THE GREAT SPIRITUALIST CONVENTION.—Eminent speakers from abroad continue at Clinton Hall, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 2½ and 7½ P. M.

A BATTLE NUMBER!

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

FOR SATURDAY, MAY 14,

contains the completest, most accurate and most comprehensive account of the late battles in Virginia and the West which has been given to the public. Illustrated by a map copied from a photographic map, prepared by the Topographical Engineers of the Army of the Potomac. This number also contains correspondence from the battlefield; accurate lists of killed and wounded; obituaries of the distinguished dead, including one of Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick, by a member of his staff; rebel accounts of the battles; editorial comments and explanations; official dispatches, and other matter valuable for preservation and reference.

For sale by all newsdealers.

OFFICE No. 39 PARK-ROW.
American News Co., General Agents.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this act shall be BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. As these Bonds, by act of Congress, are

EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 26, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 7 was

$44,606,100.

Subscriptions will be received by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES at Washington, and the ASSISTANT TREASURERS at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
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TWELVE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS!

It having been determined that the City of New-York is deficient only TWELVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN men, in its quota under the President's call for 200,000 men, the Draft has been postponed for a few days, in order to enable the filling of the quota, if possible, by volunteering.

The County Volunteer Committee now appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of this County to aid them in raising the Twelve Hundred and Seventeen Men needed, and thus save the County from the misfortune of a Draft.

The County Volunteer Committee will pay the following bounties until further notice:

FOR ARMY RECRUITS	$300
FOR MARINES	300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR THREE YEARS	300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR TWO YEARS	200
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS EOR ONE YEAR	100

A County premium of $10 will also be paid for bringing an army recruit to this office, in addition to the Government premium of $10, and a County premium of $20 will be paid for bringing a naval recruit.

Let the citizens of New-York make one grand and final rally to save us from the impending draft.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.

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If a driver runs more or less trips, he is credited or charged at the rate of 2½ cents. Extra drivers are always in readiness to take the place of men who do no not wish to make a full day's work, and are paid pro rata. The lay-offs are in all cases accommodated to the convenience of the drivers.

We have declined to alter our time-table, and as many of our drivers refuse to work will be compelled to lay up cars.

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WM. EBBITT, Superintendent.

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Which, in the unmarried female, is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and *consumption* finally ends her career.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

INSTALLATION IN GRAND-ST. CHURCH.—The Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D., will be installed into the pastorate of the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church on SABBATH EVENING, the 15th inst. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

By appointment of the Presbytery of New-York, the Rev. JOHN KREBS, D. D., will preside, the Rev. J. K. CAMPBELL will deliver the discourse, the Rev. Dr. SCOTT will address the Pastor, and the Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS the congregation.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY MORNING, at Historical Society's Building, 11th-st. and 2d-av., a funeral sermon on the death of Mr. GEORGE H. FORDHAM, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited. In the EVENING, will speak concerning *The Mystery of a Spiritual World.*

REV. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., PRESIDENT of Dartmouth College, will preach to the people of his late charge on SUNDAY MORNING, the 15th inst., in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d av., at 10½ o'clock, and address the children in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at their Missionary meeting, in the same place.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. WM. H. BOOLE will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Character, Life and Destiny of Jesus Christ*, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Characteristics of the St—— Ma——.* Sunday School at 9 A. M., and missionary meeting at 2 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED IN behalf of the NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY, on the evening of WHIT-SUNDAY, the 15th May, by the Rev. Mr. DIX, D. D., in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st. A collection will be made in aid of the Society. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *Anniversary Sermon*, and at 7½ P. M. on *Sunday Schools—Their Importance and the Best Mode of Conducting Them.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock every day.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE OF MEDIUMS, at Union Hall, corner Broadway and 23d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock; some of the best speakers in the country will address the meetings. All religious truth seekers are invited, as matters of public interest will be acted upon.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *The Social Influence of the Bible.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH—27TH-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs. SUNDAY, May 15, sermon by the Pastor at 10½ A. M., on *The Gift of the Holy Spirit*, and at 7½ P. M., on *Peter's Sermon on the Day of Pentecost.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sacramental services at 3 P. M. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at the hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

THE HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL Church, soon to enter their new chapel, still worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services at A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening: *Last Things, Part I.* Of great practical interest. Services precisely at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH —4th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Youths' prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH on the subject, *Why I am a Liberal Christian*, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., of Princetown, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.; all interested to hear on the future of *the Righteous and the Wicked* are cordially invited to attend.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY, May 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av. Subject of Morning sermon —*Darkness*; of the Evening—*The Apocalypse.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. EUGENE A. HOFFMAN, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach on WHITSUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

RELIGION AND NATURE.—PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual in his Church in 41st-st., near 6th av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Testimony of Nature to the Wisdom and Goodness of God.*

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy, in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG will preach in the afternoon.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr VERREN, Rector. Religious services, in the French language every SUNDAY MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF Sunday-School Teachers will hold their regular meeting in the Fiftieth-st. M. E. Church, near 2d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 15th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP —5th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, late of Cincinnati, will preach the first sermon to his pastoral charge here, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

CAMP MEETING IN LEFFERTS-PARK, Tompkins and Gates avs., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, May 15, 1864. Love Feast 10 A. M. Rev. Dr. SMYTHE, from London, will preach at 3 P. M. DeKalb-av. cars run from Fulton Ferry, near the park.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Henry and Scammel sts. Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE. Services on SUNDAY, May 15, at 10 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THE EVERLASTING GOSPEL, OR THE Hour of His Judgment is come, and God's Kingdom in process of manifestation. Preaching and speaking meetings on SUNDAY, from 10 to 12 and 2 to 5 o'clock, corner of Elizabeth and Grand.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE REV. L. N. RICE, D. D., Pastor of the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, will preach the 21st Sermon in this series SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Cheever's Church in Union-square.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. A. MCGREGOR HOPPER, of Bridgeport, Conn., will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, May 15, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE SECOND ADVENT CHURCH OF MOUNT ZION worships in Hope Chapel, Broadway, above 4th-st. Preaching by the Pastor, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on *The Evidence of Christ's Speedy Appearing.* Seats free.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECTURE in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING next, May 17, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Future Life and Immortality Through Christ Only.* All are invited.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. Dr. CORKHILL, Delegate to the General Conference from Iowa. Preaching at 3 P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22ND-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*True Religion, What Is It?*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. THOS. STREET, Pastor of the Church, will preach on LORD'S DAY, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-STREET, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.; school at 2 o'clock P. M.; seats free.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, (St. John's Park,) Rev. CHARLES KEYSER will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(EVANGELICAL ADVENT)—Chapel No. 7 Seventh-av. Rev. D. I. ROBINSON, former pastor, preaches on SUNDAY all day. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-AV. and 28th-st. There will be Divine Service in this Church on SUNDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY.

REV. DR. ROBERTS, OF IOWA, WILL preach in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., east of 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M.

RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE CLERKS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—Please take notice, all boot and shoe stores in this City will close, on and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely, Saturdays excepted. All boot and shoe clerks, and members of all Early Closing Associations, are requested to meet at No. 267 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, May 16, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to take part in the procession of that evening. STEPHEN SAMMIS, President.

ISAAC R. JONES, Secretary.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH waitress and chambermaid, or nurse, for a most respectful, neat and efficient young woman; refers for character and qualifications to a first-class Brooklyn family; will be found a most desirable servant in every respect. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Will go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, or cook, washer and ironer, for a most thoroughly competent respectable woman; City or country; has served in first-class families, to whom she refers; a neat, trustworthy, reliable servant, and has excellent references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations in a first-class family; one is an excellent cook, and the other is chambermaid, and can do fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and washing, or plain sewing; has five years City reference. Call at No. 188 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of City references. Call or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 216 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; refers to her present employer, with whom she has lived several years, and at whose residence, No. 38 East 21st-st., she can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS French cook; all kinds of fancy dinners served in the best manner; can act as head cook in a hotel or first-class private family; best of reference. Apply at No. 181 East 17th-st., between Livingston-place and 1st av.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION AS seamstress by a first-class shirtmaker; also, children's clothes; does all kinds of family sewing by hand, in or out of the City. Call at No. 209 Greene-st., over the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would like to go in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 623 6th-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well-recommended woman, in the City or country; is a good cook and baker; first rate washer and ironer; willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 206 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR valet by a respectable young man in a gentleman's family; is fully competent, and can come well recommended; would like to travel with a gentleman going to the country for the Summer. Address R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is also a good driver, and can give best of City references. Address, for two days, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPErienced (married) German gardener, who understands his business in all its branches. Can be seen at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of long experience; has eight years' reference. Address B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or No. 115 East 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; has the best of reference, and no objections to the country. Address F. J. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands farming; is well recommended. Apply at No. 320 4th-av. one door above 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; a place to go to Newport for the Summer preferred. Address J. C. DAY, for two days, at Lowden's, harnessmaker, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer; come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Barrow-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN to sew, assist in the care of a child, and make herself generally useful. The lady is boarding, and will spend the Summer in the country. Call at No. 22 Morton-st., from 2 till 5 on Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC LAD, who writes a good hand, resides with his parents, and can bring good references, may find a permanent situation in a mercantile house by addressing J. H. B., Box No. 3,278 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, TO GO TO New-Brighton; none but those who can bring City references need apply at No. 100 5th-av., from 11 until 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS NURSE and seamstress; good City references required. Apply at No. 13 East 22d-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, capable of delivering letters in this City; good references expected. Apply, after 12 o'clock, to HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ALSO A chambermaid; both must be good washers and ironers, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 352 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT ERrand boy, in a lawyer's office. Address C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, with references and specimens of handwriting.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS SEAMStress and take charge of a child 5 years old; must be intelligent and trustworthy; family lives in a pleasant part of Brooklyn. Apply at No. 205 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—EIGHT CONTRACT PHYSICIANS in good standing, for service in the West. Apply to the Medical Director, Department of the East, No. 125 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SMART, ACTIVE boys, about 16 years of age, in a jobbing fancy goods house. Apply, with references, at No. 30 Vesey-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 103 East 52d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses, and assist in garden, at Lenox, Mass. Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 112 Broadway, up stairs.

CAR DRIVERS—A FEW EXPERIENCED ONES wanted. Wages $2. Apply to Superintendents 6th-av. Railroad, 6th-av., corner 44th-st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG man well acquainted with making out Custom-house entries. Address CUSTOM-HOUSE, Box No. 321 New-York Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of May, 1864: Present, Hon. HENRY A. FOSTER, Justice. In the matter of the late Trust Fire Insurance Company, and in the matter of the petition of John Sergrove. On reading and filing the petition of John Sergrove and on motion of John Townshend of counsel for the said petitioner, ordered: That all or any persons or person who have or has any interest in the affairs or assets of the late Trust Fire Insurance Company show cause before me at a Special Term at Chambers of the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of June, 1864, at noon, why a receiver should not be appointed of the property of the said late Trust Fire Insurance Company, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the discharge of the former receivers of the property of the said late company, and with the like powers as were possessed by said former receivers, and to complete the trusts left unexecuted by them, and particularly with power to sell and convey the property of the said late Trust Fire Insurance Company. And further ordered, that unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, an order will then and there be made, appointing a referee, to be named by the Court, to approve a proper person as receiver of the said property of the said late Trust Fire Insurance Company, and to take security from the person so approved; and that on filing such security the person so approved shall be the receiver of all the property of the said late Trust Fire Insurance Company, with all the powers of receivers in case of insolvent insurance companies. And further ordered, that notice of this order be given to all persons interested, by the publication of this order once a week for three weeks in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, namely: the New-York *Times* and New-York *Daily Transcript*, and also in the State paper. JOHN TOWNSHEND, No. 127 Fulton-st., New-York, Attorney for the Petitioner.

M7-law 3w*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against WALTER MEAD and Cornelia Mead his wife, Daniel Ayres, James Thonborn, The Island City Bank, William G. Rule, William H. Hall, David P. Brown, John C. White, Samuel R. Kelly, Alfred Smithers, Frederick Tyler, George F. Tyler, C. Nichols Beach, Jonathan K. Herrick, Miner's Bank of Pottsville, Richard Taylor, Administrator of Edward Payne, deceased; Peter Morris, Jonas Bartlett, The Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co., Nathaniel R. Darrill, Nehemiah P. Anderson, Stephen H. Knapp, William Major, Patrick L. Rogers, Aaron Raymond, John A. Abbenseth, Meyer Bauland, Jacob Straus, Benjamin K. True, Mary Ann Johnson, wife; Sarah Jane Johnson, and James Edwin Johnson, devisees of James W. Johnson, deceased.—Summons for Relief.—[L. S. U. S. Internal Revenue 50 cent stamp cancelled.]—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 24, 1864. CLARK, RAYMOND & COURSEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 247 Broadway, New-York. The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the County of New-York, on the 24th day of March, 1864. CLARK, RAYMOND & COURSEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, May 9, 1864.

To the Holders of Certificates, issued pursuant to the Trust created Dec. 15, 1858, relating to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.:)

GENTLEMEN: At a special meeting of Certificate Holders, on the 17th April, 1863, the Trustees presented, in the form of a circular, a condensed statement of the design, plan and purposes of the Capitalization Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, under which the Trust was created; and also of the transactions of the Trustees pursuant thereto. For the information of parties who may have acquired an interest in Certificates since that time, reference is made to such circular, copies of which may be had at this office.

At the meeting referred to, authority was specifically given to the Trustees by the Certificate Holders to extend the operations of the Trust beyond the original design, so as to embrace such other property as should be deemed by the Trustees essential or highly desirable for the protection or promotion of the interests already included in it; and to issue in payment therefor such amounts, in preferred or common certificates, or otherwise, as should be agreed upon.

Under this authority the Trustees have purchased the entire capital stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company of Illinois, which is the Western Division of the Broad Gauge Line, known as the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, extending from Cincinnati to St. Louis. They have also purchased, or agreed to purchase, all the mortgage or other claims against said Railway Company except $850,000 of its First Mortgage Bonds, and $750,000 of its Second Mortgage Bonds; also, all properties, rolling stock, other appurtenances, and branch roads belonging to said Railway Company—the said Company having no floating debt; and the interest on its Bonds being substantially paid, or provided for, up to 1st January, 1865.

In payment for all these purchases the Trustees have issued, or agreed to issue $1,279,000 in Preferred Certificates and $9,250,000 in Common Certificates.

The entire stock of the Company, and most of the property so purchased, has already been delivered to the Trustees in due form, and provision made by the Trustees for the reservation of so much of the Certificates, as shall be ample equivalents for any portion of the bonds agreed for, which may not be delivered. The deliveries already made, however, are so full, as to render the possible withholding of the remainder of inconsiderable importance to the Trust.

This purchase secures to the Trust the ownership, substantially, and the control, effectively, of the entire line of 340 miles of road from Cincinnati to St. Louis; and removes all hazard of a diversion or interruption of its Western or St. Louis business at Vincennes.

The property purchased being through the level and fertile plains of Illinois, is, in many respects—such as cost of maintenance and operation, established local business, and prospective increase thereof—of superior value to the Eastern Division, estimated upon a basis of mileage. Its purchase, therefore, on such a basis, was deemed advantageous by the Trustees, independent of other considerations, which made its possession indispensable to the Eastern Division.

The property of the Eastern Division, in reference to which the Trust was created, embraces the line of road from Cincinnati to Vincennes—192 miles—and for this property, Common Certificates have been or may be issued, as stated in circular of 17th April, 1863, for $12,000,000, and Preferred Certificates $1,700,000.

The property now purchased embraces the continuation of the line from Vincennes to St. Louis—148 miles—for which Common Certificates have been or may be issued for $9,250,000, and Preferred Certificates, $1,279,000.

The trust now holds or is entitled to, as aforesaid, substantially, all the stock, bonds and claims of both divisions, covering the entire line of 340 miles, subject only to an equal pro rata amount of prior liens on each, viz:

On Eastern Division, 192 miles, $2,050,000 first mortgage bonds.

On Western Division, 148 miles, $1,600,000 first and second mortgage bonds.

The appended table, showing the gross earnings of the roads will be found interesting.

The opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to Cincinnati, and the completion of the new road from Pittsburgh to Steubenville, now in progress, will add materially to the receipts of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and make this property, what we believe it is destined to be, one of the most valuable lines of railroad in the country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. ASPINWALL,
JOSEPH W. ALSOP,
EDWIN BARTLETT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
EDWARD LEARNED,
SAMUEL W. COMSTOCK,
WILLIAM A BOOTH.
} Trustees.

The following Table will show the gross Earnings of both Divisions from the 1st January, 1861, to 31st March, 1864, inclusive:

Months.	1861. E. D.	1861. W. D.	1862. E. D.	1862. W. D.
January	57,831 62	47,589 78	68,101 39	42,317 74
February	60,794 45	45,549 40	65,280 38	43,323 65
March	78,503 75	58,824 28	84,119 84	56,283 16
April	64,815 89	49,184 87	102,377 23	72,269 70
May	56,951 25	43,725 64	85,934 79	58,055 25
June	47,245 46	33,857 91	85,567 56	66,237 96
July	46,427 81	32,844 94	80,160 09	60,224 05
August	65,396 85	50,445 30	90,525 96	71,799 82
September	81,409 05	71,541 76	95,177 03	62,009 03
October	70,313 18	48,698 04	130,177 97	86,070 76
November	66,859 59	47,169 21	120,046 90	89,176 94
December	75,450 35	44,684 84	115,041 13	89,634 16
Totals	771,999 25	574,115 97	1,122,530 27	797,402 22

Months.	1863. E. D.	1863. W. D.	1864. E. D.	1864. W. D.
January	140,095 87	83,020 50	117,794 41	85,042 98
February	108,457 27	71,880 17	133,493 26	132,410 42
March	146,621 09	99,741 14	192,733 09	111,357 76
April	146,273 80	100,419 06		
May	131,680 14	84,671 82		
June	121,934 70	76,620 08		
July	96,496 37	74,128 11		
August	138,656 73	96,682 84		
September	169,153 32	125,996 13		
October	170,676 67	120,303 87		
November	153,437 29	115,528 69		
December	140,219 66	113,134 10		
Totals	1,663,702 41	1,162,126 49		

$50,000

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., WATER LOAN, SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at "the State Bank of New-Brunswick" until the 25th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the bids will be opened for the whole, or any part of $50,000 New-Brunswick Water Loan Six Per Cent. Bonds. Each bond will be of the denomination of $500, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July. The issue of these bonds is authorized by an act of the Legislature of New-Jersey. The bonds will be payable as follows: $5,000 on the 1st day of July, 1879, and $5,000 on the 1st day of July in each subsequent year, until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the term of years, and the price therefor.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject all or any of the bids, if deemed for the interest of the city.

Proposals should be sealed, and addressed to the undersigned.

FREDERICK STOUT,
WARREN HARDENBERGH,
JOHN V. HENRY,
Finance Committee of the Common Council.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 10, 1864.

Population of New-Brunswick about.......15,000
Assessors valuation.......$5,000,000
Debt of the City.......None.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—AT AN ELECTION held on Tuesday, 10th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:

FOR DIRECTORS:

CHAS. E. BILL,
E. BOONEN GRAVES,
CHAS. P. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH LANE,
FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
PETER V. KING,
EZRA WHEELER,
PHILETUS H. HOLT,
WM. OOTHOUT,
G. G. HOWLAND,
JOHN N. BRADLEY,
JAMES H. BANKER,
WM. ASTOR.

FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION:

WM. TEMPLETON JOHNSON,
HENRY R. WINTHROP,
HENRY OOTHOUT.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, Mr. CHARLES P. LEVERICH was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JAMES H. BANKER, Vice-President. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MAY 13, 1864.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FOR SALE—A FINE-BLOODED COLT, BRED IN North Carolina; five years old; purchased before the war; a superior saddle-horse; warranted sound and kind. May be seen at No. 92 East 22d-st., before 10 o'clock A. M., or between 6:30 and 7:30 P. M.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hours' ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A ROOM, FOR THE STORAGE OF some furniture, in a house occupied by a private family, on the west side of town; will pay $50 a year. Address Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UPPER lofts in the lower part of the City, suitable for a light manufacturing business. Address E. D. B., Box No. 2,190 Post-office, stating location and size of building.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR AND WHOLE or part of the third; location above 10th-st.; family, four adults. Address B. C., Station E.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE ON the Hudson or Harlem Roads, about an hour from the City. Address H. E., Box 1,110 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN IN MACHINERY.—Will be sold in Philadelphia by auction, on TUESDAY, May 17, to close an estate, all the machinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, consisting of grounding, glazing and printing machines, &c., with a great variety of patterns for printing by machinery on hand. Will be sold together or in detail. A fine opportunity is now offered to go into the business successfully in Philadelphia, as there is but one factory in the city, the owners of which are doing a splendid business and are coining money. ISAAC PUGH, No. 407 Walnut-st.; or WILLIAM CRURY, 22d and Callowhill sts.

WANTED—TO BUY A CALORIC ENGINE, TWO or four horse power. Any one having the same to dispose of, will find a customer by applying to C. DUCREUX, No. 510 Broadway.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st., Works, Patterson, N. Y., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Abraham Westervelt, deceased:

$3,000 Kentucky 6 per cent. Bonds.
253 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.......$50 each.
25 shares New-York Central Railroad Co.......$100 each.
25 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company.......$100 each.
25 shares Manhattan Company.......$50 each.
8 shares Bank State of New-York.......$100 each.
2 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank.......$50 each.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, May 26, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, the Herdsdale tract, containing about 340 acres of choice land, in parcels of from twelve to fifty acres each, on some of which are farm houses and outbuildings. This tract was selected by the subscriber with reference to its desirability for villa sites as well as for its productiveness as a farm, and on which he has made improvements, and arranged the plots in such divisions as will give to each parcel a commanding view, without interfering with the others. The situation is on a ridge of table land from three to four hundred feet above the level of tide-water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the palisades, the Hudson, distant about one and a quarter miles east of the Scarsdale station on the Harlem Railroad. The whole tract is valued at the minimum price of $250 per acre, and each parcel will be put up at an upset price corresponding with its relative value compared with the whole, and sold on bids above such sums. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 6 per cent. In case the purchasers do not wish to build or improve the first year, the subscriber will allow — per cent. on two hundred dollars per acre for agricultural purposes. Conveyances will be at the Scarsdale station on the day of sale to meet the 8¾ A. M. train from 26th-st. (arriving at 9¾ A. M.) to convey persons to the premises; which will afford ample time to examine the property and partake of a luncheon at 12 M. before the sale, and afterward return to the City by the 4 or 5 P.M. train. L. G. MORRIS.

For explanations, maps, and a description of the property, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

$6,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1894; interest April and October.

$9,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1894; interest January and July.

$10,000 Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1912; interest June and December.

$10,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1885; interest May and November.

$5,000 Chicago, Alton and St. Louis 7 per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1877; interest May and November.

$57,000 Chicago, Alton and St. Louis First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1883; interest January and July.

$61,000 New-York and Erie R. R. Third Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1883; interest March and September.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, May 14, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of original modern oil-paintings of the French, Dutch, German and American schools, and particularly worth the attention of the art public, among which will be found works by the following eminent artists, viz.:

L'ENFAN DE METZ,
CARRABAIN,
WATOIRE,
VERHOVEN BALL,
J. BONLANYER,
VAN SEVERDONCK,
Z. NOTTERMAN,
DAVID COL,
KRUSEMAN,
DADDAERT,
KOEK KOEK,
D. BRACKALIER,

Von Saben, Van Derwarden, Lilly M. Spencer, H. Savoy, Boutelli, P. Lacroix, Boardman, Merwin, W M. Brown, Culverhouse and others of celebrity. Also, a Pic-nic Scene, by Watteau, purchased by the present owner in Europe at £250 sterling. Also, a copy of the Voyage of Life, by the late Charles Baker, from the original, by Thomas Cole, undoubtedly the finest ever made.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, TENT CUTTINGS, &c.

Will be sold at public auction, at Government Warehouse, No. 6, 17th-st., between H and I sts., Washington City, D. C., at 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, May 26, 1864, under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., a large lot of stores condemned as unfit for public service, viz.:

Infantry and cavalry coats and trowsers, shirts, drawers, stockings, felt hats, caps, trumpets, bugles, flags, drums, tents, tent poles, mess pans, camp kettles, spades, shovels, knapsacks, haversacks, bed sacks, &c., &c., &c.

Also, about sixty (60) tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 2, 1864.

COPPER SCALE.

There will be offered for sale at public auction on THURSDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, about seventy-five thousand pounds of copper scale.

It can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard. Samples of similar scale have shown 82 per cent. of metallic copper.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of the sale, and twelve days will be allowed to remove it from the yard; and, if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All payments to be made in Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the Navy-yard.

R. F. KEWIN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FASHIONABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

By JULIUS G. SALHINGER, on MONDAY, May 16, 1864, at 10 A. M., in salesroom No. 23 Bowery, a large assortment of fashionable ready-made clothing, cloths, cassimeres, furnishing goods, &c.

The trade are particularly requested to attend this sale. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 121 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., genteel household furniture, the property of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suites, covered in green silk velvet; do. covered with haircloth in fine order; rosewood centre-tables, curtains, pier glasses, dining-room furniture; a large assortment of china and glassware, table furniture, rosewood pianoforte made by the celebrated Pirsson, chandeliers, &c.; bedrooms of mahogany and enameled suites; a splendid Plympton parlor bedstead; a large assortment of mattresses, pillows, quilts, counterpanes, blankets, &c., with other furniture, all in good order, including kitchen ware. Sale without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, viz.:

$4,000 Illinois 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of 1862.
$1,000 Illinois 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of 1870.
$2,000 North Carolina 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of 1889.

These stocks will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to establish a general system of banking, and the amendments thereto," said stocks being the assets of the Bank of Ashland, now in liquidation.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS, French plate mirrors, parlor furniture, together with any quantity of mahogany and rosewood furniture of every description. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 14, at the auction room, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, an extra large amount of good second-hand furniture of every description, embracing wardrobes, book-cases, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, mattresses, marble-top centre, card and extension tables; china and glassware, French plate mirrors and curtains, together with about 100 carpets of Wilton, tapestry Brussels and three-ply, which will be sold from 12 to 2 o'clock. Parties wishing carpets or any other description of household furniture will find this sale a favorable opportunity. Sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HORSES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of our new salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.: A pair of grey horses, 15½ hands high, five and six years old, warranted perfectly sound and kind in every respect, in double and single harness, and are a very desirable pair of family horses; also, a set of double harness; also, a very fine pair of handsome dark bay carriage horses, well-matched, good action, and very healthy, sound, kind and gentle in every respect; sold only as the owner has no further use for them.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, MAY 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., household furniture, &c., consisting of rosewood parlor suite, rosewood piano, sofas, tables, chairs, bureaus, washstands, looking-glass, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, matting; also six cases boots and shoes, one mahogany piano, wardrobe, one black horse, baker's wagon, one steam-table, with coffee-boiler; also, mortgage sale of 5 kegs and 5 pails white lead. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WATCHES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, seventy-eight plated watches.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a Newfoundland and St. Bernard dog, three years old; is a good watch-dog; is kind and gentle and fond of children.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY STOCK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 106 shares American Bank Note Company.

TAMMANY HALL ALE AND LIQUOR vaults will open this day; free lunch all day; call and taste the splendid stock. T. WRIGLEY, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

3,500 ACRES TIMBER LANDS,

in the wealthiest part of New-York, surrounded by improved farms, easy access to market, contains over 71,000,000 feet of hemlock, spruce, white pine, ash, birch, hard maple and cherry; 3,000,000 bushels charcoal, 47,000 cords hemlock bark, both wanted in the vicinity; water-power, unfailing, sufficient to cut 6,000,000 feet a year; bark worth $1 ⅌ cord on the trees; land wanted as fast as cleared, for farming, by the neighboring farmers, at good prices; trees large and sound, five and seven logs to a tree; iron furnace adjoining and several tanneries near; iron ore formerly taken from the land, and more supposed to exist; a plank road running through the tract; no better location in the State for a large lumbering business, tannery, and manufactory for butter tubs and agricultural implements, having all the bark and hard wood on the premises. The land can be sold after the timber is cut, for as much as is now wanted for it all. Unquestionably the most valuable timber tract in the State, and worth the attention of capitalists and lumbermen, to build up a manufacturing village and make money. Apply to E. LYON, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FRANKLIN, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Containing about 30 acres of land, now in grass, and wheat, all in the highest state of cultivation, also a great abundance of fruit. The house is large and commodious, it having eight well-lighted rooms. The out-buildings consist of carriage-house, granary, hen-house and a splendid barn. All the buildings replete with every convenience. The dwelling is situated on rising ground, fronting to the south, and has a commanding view of Orange Mountain. A beautiful stream of water runs the entire length of the place. Franklin is situated 10 miles from New-York, 3 miles from the Erie Railroad 2½ miles from Bloomfield, and 5 miles from Newark. Churches, schools, &c.

A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, inquire of

J. W. STITT, No. 80 Warren-st.
New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's-room &c., &c.

Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. Apply to

ABIEL HEYWOOD, No 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Situated in the suburbs of Newark, N. J., upon the west bank of the Passaic, and five minutes' walk from the railroad depot; the mansion is large, with fine front and back piazzas, wings and observatory; contains twenty rooms, gas, speaking tubes, hot and cold water, bathrooms and other modern improvements; is situated on a plot of high ground of about two acres, elegantly laid out in shrubbery and ornamental and fruit trees; fine carriage house, stable and other outbuildings. This is a superior residence for a gentleman engaged in business in New-York City, affording in a great degree all the advantages of a country seat and city residence. Possession immediately, if desired; price and terms satisfactory. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property on the Hudson River, at Montrose Point, near Verplanck's Point, a country residence, consisting of 33 acres of land, comprising several beautiful building sites, with large brick house and all necessary outbuildings.

This place is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location. It is in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Watkinson, Luqueer, &c., and is accessible at all times by steamboat and railroad, being one mile from East Haverstraw, half mile from Cruger's, and two and a half miles from Peekskill. Price $14,000.

For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT SING SING—A HANDSOME country residence, with 10¾ acres of land, ½ mile from the railroad and steamboat landings. On the premises a double house, 45x40, with extension 23x30, with furnace, bathroom, range, &c., all in good order, with every convenience for a gentleman's residence—barn, carriage-house, granary, tool house, hen-house, and other outbuildings; very handsome lawn, with fine evergreen forest and fruit trees; fine garden; a great abundance of all kinds of fruit—26 different kinds of apples. The place will recommend itself on examination. More land can be had if required. For further particulars inquire at No. 114 Warren-st., up stairs, of J. M. LITTELL, or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 800 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of

R. C. EMBREE, No 64 William-st., Room No. 22,
GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

HANDSOME BUILDING SITES FOR SALE—Directly on Pelham and Eastchester Bays, consisting of 187 acres, to be divided into parcels to suit purchasers; high ground, commanding beautiful and extended views of Long Island Sound, 35 minutes' drive of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon depots; fifteen minutes of steamboat. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NEWBURGH.—FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH, on the Hudson, a furnished house and 4 acres of land, within walking distance of the ferry and depot; house is brick, 42x44 feet, tastefully built, with all the modern improvements suitable for a gentleman's residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND 40 acres of garden land, situated between Orange and Summit, in N. J.; fine large modern house, with all necessary outbuildings, and everything in perfect order; stock, crops, and everything needed on a country place; price $12,500. For particulars, inquire at TAYLOR'S carriage repository, No. 66 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A FINE chance for a profitable investment. A three-story, high-stoop brick house, 19x40, and lot, in East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, with gas, water and heater, all in perfect order; price $8,000; rented for $700; terms easy. Inquire of E. S. HALSTED, Executor, or J. P. KNAPP, No. 52 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NO. 83 Marion-st., or the Lying-in Asylum, near Prince-st. The plot of ground is 75 feet front, 53 feet rear, and about 84 feet deep; large brick building, four stories in height; well adapted for a manufactory or any business requiring much space and light, and near to Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE GRENZEBACK MANSION house and six handsomely situated lots of ground, on the northwest corner of 3d-av. and 75th-st., in a rapidly improving section of the City; price $26,000; terms easy. Apply to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st., or No. 204 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—THE residence of the late H. H. Wells; new building, two stories and basement; contains 10 good-sized rooms; lot 85 feet wide on Syosset-st., and 35 feet wide on Anderson-st.; contains about ½ acre; has fruit, evergreens, &c. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN THE ENGLISH Neighborhood, about nine miles from Hoboken, two and one-half miles from Fort Lee, and one-half mile from Fort Lee Station on the Northern Railroad to Piermont. For particulars, inquire of ROBERT ANNETT, Fort Lee, N. J.

$100,000.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage in sums to suit, on City and country property; also, all kinds real estate bought, sold and exchanged. W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—NO. 21 West 39th-st.; house full size, brown-stone, and just completed in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises, or to LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 35th-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHarine Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing or other business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, high-stoop house, 20 by 50, No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply of WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 76 Wall-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

A WATER FRONT COUNTY PLACE TO exchange for City property, or for sale; house large; necessary outbuildings; near railroad and steamboat; 20 or 50 acres of land. S. A. WILMURT, 607 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—58TH and 59th sts., 125 feet east of 5th-av.; commission allowed. Apply to ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

SEVEN LOTS FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ready for immediate improvement; 3 lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.; 2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 2 lots on 122d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. S. EDDY.

A GOOD CHANCE TO SECURE A LOT.— Lots on Staten Island for sale, price $40 each—$10 at the time of purchase; balance, $10 per month. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 23 HAMMOND-ST.—THREE-story, high-stoop brick house, commodious and well built; lot 25 by 110. Will be sold cheap. Apply to GEORGE DOUGLAS, No. 15 William-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDson, a handsome gothic cottage and about one acre of ground, finely fruited, with a magnificent view of the river. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

MANHATTAN-SQUARE LOTS FOR SALE or exchange. Four splendid full-sized lots for $1,850 each. Call or address LOTS, No. 63 Liberty-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st. Every family should have a box of our assorted crackers.

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK FOR SALE.—Large house and 54 acres, directly on the water, with all the improvements requisite for a gentleman's residence; house will be sold with carpets, mirrors, &c.; good garden, green-house, &c. Price $55,000. More land could be had if desired. Also, for sale, at Clifton, Staten Island, elegant brick house and 30 acres.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $1,600. Address K. Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO LET—FIVE new three-story and basement brick houses, with all modern conveniences for genteel families, corner Park-avenue and Clinton-st., fronting on City Park. The City has contracted for iron fence around the park. Rent $500 to private families. Apply to Mr. VOORHEES at the houses, or at office, No. 1 over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 12 to 2.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR, A FURnished house at Passaic, N. J., situated on the river bank, within two minutes' walk of the depot. The house is built of stone, is completely furnished, and contains modern improvements; has a grapery and conservatory, boat-house, and ample accommodations, with about six acres of land attached. Apply to F. W. SMITH, at the office of E. D. Stanton, No. 12 William-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY PLACE TO LET —Furnished, on eligible terms, at Cooperstown, N. Y., on Otsego Lake; fine fishing, boating and shooting, pure mountain air, horses, carriages, ice-house, &c. Inquire of H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y., F. A. LEE, Esq., Cooperstown, or E. PHINNEY, No. 47 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Morristown, N. J., consisting of a large modern house, partly furnished, gas, water, &c.; 9 acres of land laid out with avenues and walks, and shaded with choice ornamental trees; a great abundance of fruit, garden made, and ice-house filled; location near depot.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

CHEAP STORE-RENTS IN BROOKLYN. —3 of the 8 stores, with front basements and back kitchens, 50 feet deep, corner of Myrtle avenue and Ryerson-st.; rent only $15 per month and good stands for business. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. WALSH, or at Office No. 1 over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 12 to 2.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—A THREE-story brick house, near the depot, at Rahway, New-Jersey; large garden, under high cultivation; rent, $250. Also, a two-story brick house and store adjoining; rent, $150. R. C. BREWSTER.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT BERGEN Point, New-Jersey, a two-story house, with extension; a few minutes' walk from the landing; steamboats go from Pier No. 2 North River in 35 minutes. Apply at No. 10 South-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 91 EAST 12TH-st., near 4th-av., will be rented to an unexceptionable tenant from 1st June to 1st October, for the sum of $500. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A PROPERTY AND BRICK BUILDINGS thereon, suitable for manufacturing purposes, situated in 33d-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Inquire of J. G. LIGHTBODY, No. 24 Beekman-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, A FINE FOUR-story brick front modern-built house in West 38th-st.; has all improvements, in fine order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STABLE TO LET.—PART OF A LARGE AND convenient stable to let in 40th-st., just east of Madison-av. Inquire on the premises, or of C. H. LUDINGTON, No. 28 Park-place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will hold a final meeting in Room No. 12, City Hall, on TUESDAY next, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., for the consideration of the complaints made by the City Inspector, in relation to the fat-boiling establishments within the City. All persons interested will please attend.

PETER MASTERSON,
JAMES M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000

"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chap. 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, paying semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows, viz: One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1885, and one hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1886.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1864.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 23d inst., for transporting the United States Mail between this office and the several railroad depots and steamboat landings in this City.

The number of trips necessary for the performance of this service at the present time are as follows, viz.:

TO HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of Warren and Chambers sts., nine trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and on Sundays three trips to 30th-st.

TO NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., ten trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and two trips on Sundays.

TO HARLEM RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., two trips daily, (Sundays excepted.)

TO NEW-JERSEY TRANSPORTATION CO.'S RAILROAD DEPOT, foot of Cortlandt-st., eleven trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and four trips on Sundays.

TO CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD CO.'S STEAMBOAT, foot of Barclay-st., three trips each day, (Sundays excepted.)

TO NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT, foot of Cortlandt-st., or elsewhere, six trips daily, (Sundays excepted.)

TO MARINERS' HARBOR STEAMBOAT, Pier No. 2 North River, or elsewhere, two trips daily, (Sundays excepted.)

The wagons employed in the performance of this service must be so covered as to afford ample protection to the mails, and must be such as shall in all respects be satisfactory to the Postmaster at New-York.

Proposals for this service must be made with a due regard to the number and length of trips performed, in order that should additional trips be required "a pro rata" compensation may be allowed, or should a less number prove sufficient, the "pro rata" therefore may be deducted.

All proposals for this service must be guaranteed by two responsible citizens, who shall bind themselves, that in case his or their bids are accepted, the service shall be satisfactorily performed.

The lowest responsible bidder will be accepted, and designated as "Mail Messenger," and must be prepared to commence the service at an early date after being notified of the acceptance of his bid.

All proposals for the above service must be sealed, and addressed to the Postmaster of New-York, indorsed Proposals for Mail Messenger Service.

MAY 12, 1864. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, N. J., will open for the Season the latter part of May. Rooms may now be engaged for the Summer. Regular communication by steamboat from Pier No. 2 North River, and by railroad from Jersey City. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

COLUMBIAN HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS, Columbia County, N. Y., is now undergoing thorough preparation, and will be opened for the reception of guests on the 20th of May. Families and parties desiring accommodations for the Summer will please address HULL & HAZZARD.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J., will be open on the 15th inst. The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families and parties desiring first-class accommodations for the Summer. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

LAKE HOUSE, ISLIP, L. I.—47 MILES FROM New-York via rail; three trains daily; pleasantly situated, near Great South Bay and Ocean. Apply for rooms as above. AMOS R. STELLENWERF.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, will be open on the 1st day of June. WM. J. FIS

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with 35 large vials and book of directions is sold for $8, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

STRICTURE—ITS NATURE AND CURE; Varicocle; Anemia or Blood-starved; Neuræmia or Nerve-Starved People; What are their Diseases? Spinal and Joint Diseases. SCALPEL, No. 46, elegantly printed, 64 pages octavo, 25 cents. Address EVERARDUS WARNER, Box No. 3,121 Post-office, inclosing 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOATS FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. JOHN F. TALLMAN, will on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

On and after THURSDAY, May 19, the ARMENIA will run on alternate days with the DREW, forming a daily line.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. The steamer MARY POWELL, leaves Jay-st. Pier, every afternoon, at 3½.

POLITICAL.

TO THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE IXTH WARD.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the IXth Ward Union Association, would most respectfully invite all Union loving citizens to come forward and unite with us in electing delegates to the Union Convention to be held at Syracuse, on the 25th inst. The Committee will meet at Bleecker Buildings on the evenings of the 13th, 14th, and 16th inst., from 8 to 9½ o'clock, to enroll all citizens who desire to act with us.

GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
A. J. CAMPBELL,
N. D. THAYER,
RODNEY MASON,
JAMES WEBB.
} Committee.

TWELFTH WARD LINCOLN CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) May 14, at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Every member is requested to attend. H. P. ALLEN, President.
G. B. TUNISON, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE pianos, carved legs, pearl board, overstrings, all improvements, $325. Rosewood 7-octave, iron frame, pearl board, $275. Lighte & Bradbury's 6¾-octave rosewood, $225. Mahogany 6¾-octave, $150. Mahogany 6½ octave, $100. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

CALENBERG AND VAUPEL'S SUPERIOR Piano-fortes: ware-rooms Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; warranted for six years.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An interest in a Foundry and Machine-shop in Saint Louis, Mo., for sale. A party with not less than $25,000, (a larger amount could be used to advantage,) desiring to invest in an old and well established foundry and machine-shop, in Saint Louis, Mo., now doing a large and profitable business, can purchase an interest therein, by addressing the undersigned, who will give all necessary information. By action of the State Convention, Missouri is now a free State, and her immense mineral wealth, developed by free labor, will make her one of the richest States in the West. The abundance of iron and coal in the immediate vicinity of the city, makes this a very desirable investment.
WM. H. MARKHAM,
Saint Louis, Mo.

OIL WELLS.—PARTNER, SILENT, WANTED, with $2,000 or $3,000, to assist the advertiser, who is engaged sinking wells in Pennsylvania, and has an option to purchase a tract of land, promising to yield 100 to 1,000 barrels a day each well; a number of wells can be worked; no arrangement will be consummated until parties are fully satisfied. Address OIL WELLS, Post-Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF BROWN HORSES, eight and nine years old, 15½ hands high, long natural tails, sound and kind. Sold for want of use. Apply at JOS. KETCHUM'S stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Smellie.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 48, East River, as follows:
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, April 23.
PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA..........Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER..........Saturday, June 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $85, in Currency, according to the accommodation in State-rooms; but passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.

THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$35 in Currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 8.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, June 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday..........May 14
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday..........May 21
CITY OF LONDON..Saturday..........May 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
MONDAY, May 23, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HEPBURN Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, May 28, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 21, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received on day of sailing.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—The U. S. M. steamship TRADE-WIND, 600 tons burden, B. K. BABBIDGE, Master, will sail for above ports, at 3 P. M. precisely, on SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.
JOHN S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST
is 90 miles shorter to Cincinnati; one change of cars.
is 21 miles shorter to Cleveland; one change of cars.
is 56 miles shorter to Chicago; one change of cars.
is 55 miles shorter to St. Louis; two changes of cars.
Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yapbank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. W. F. GRIFFITH, General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:32 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:32 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DRY GOODS.

THE EMPRESS KID GLOVE.
NOTICE.
On and after Monday, May 9, the price of our Ladies' KID GLOVES will be advanced to
$1 30 A PAIR,
Plain and Embroidered.
JUST RECEIVED, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT COLORS.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 CANAL-ST.,
Corner of Laurens-st.

LINEN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, TOWELS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
TOWELINGS, DOYLIES,
SHIRTING LINENS,
STAIR LINENS, FLOOR LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS,
&c., &c., of the best makes, in great variety. Persons furnishing houses will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

WINDOW SHADES,
359
BROADWAY,
FOR STORES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS,
FOR DWELLINGS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

LACE CURTAINS,
359
BROADWAY.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Importers.

R. H. MACY. NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
THE N. Y. DEPOT FOR
CHINESE, MANILLA, JAPANESE, INDIA and AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, in great varieties.
Catalogues GRATIS to merchants and others.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

WOOL TWINE.
CARPET WARP.
All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BONNETS AND CHILDREN'S HATS, AT L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre; ribbons and flowers, traveling bonnets and jockey hats, new shapes; old bonnets cleaned and pressed fashionable. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

C. H. MILLER & CO., MANUFACTURER'S AGENT for the American patent steel collars. Specimens, any size and style sent upon receipt of $1. Ties, scarfs, collars, &c., at wholesale, No. 337 Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

GILLIES OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
30 CENTS PER POUND.

To all lovers of fine flavored Coffee we offer a superior beverage to any heretofore sold in this market. It is superior to Coffee usually sold, such as Java, Maracaibo, Mocha, &c. Hotels, private families, boarding-houses, restaurants, &c., will find the Old Plantation Coffee, made by our new process, to contain a perfect uniformity of strength and flavor. Put up in one pound packages, 60 pounds in a case, with full directions for use. For sale generally by grocers. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL
in several drab shades.
For English and Gothic Cottages, Outbuildings, &c.
ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent,
No. 74 Maiden-lane.

DE COMEAU & STERLING,
No. 30 Broadway, New-York,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SALTED SHEEP SKINS—Splits, Fleshes and Roans.
SHELLAC—English, Native and Garnet.
VERDIGRIS—Extra Dry Narbonne.
HATTERS' LEATHER.
BOOKBINDERS' LEATHER.
BOOT AND SHOE LININGS.
HOOP SKIRT LEATHER.
DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.

MR&MRS. UNION. MISS LOVE.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

PLANTS, PLANTS.

Standard Roses, Verbenas, Monthly Roses, Petunias, and all other plants for bedding out. Sod, mould and manure furnished and gardens laid out and planted by contract or otherwise. Plants carefully packed and sent to all parts of the country, by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway.

NEW STYLES, CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS, equally as brilliant as the real, and one-fourth the price, mounted in solid 18 carat gold, of the most beautiful designs, exactly like the real diamond; must be seen to be appreciated. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway. Beware of imitations.

ROW BOAT FOR SALE—AT DANIEL M. DEVOE'S, No. 178 Wooster-st., a good four-oared barge, 25 feet long, fine model and in first-rate order; for sale low. Inquire of VINCENT COLYER, 105 Bleecker-st.

LUMBER.—FOR SALE, EIGHTY THOUSAND feet Norway pine flooring, worked 1¼ and 1½ thick. A good article, and perfectly seasoned. Inquire of R. H. & L. TAYLOR, Jr., No. 62 10th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AND A FEW ROOMS can yet be obtained in a private boarding-house at Morristown, N. J.; gas, hydrant water, bath-rooms and water-closets, on the second floor; well ventilated and nicely furnished rooms, and other superior accommodations afforded; first-class board furnished; a very select class of boarders already engaged. Address Box No. 145 Morristown, N. J.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FIVE OR SIX persons can obtain board in a delightful, healthy inland village, 20 miles from Hudson River and railroad, with a family who furnish good airy rooms and best of country fare at moderate charges. Reference is allowed, from 1 to 4 P. M., to W. H. DAYTON, No. 95 Wall-st., 2d floor, where further information can be obtained.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT BOARD can be obtained in a private family on the south side of Long Island, near Patchogue; good bathing, pleasant rides, &c.; terms $5 per week. For further particulars inquire at No. 244 Dean-st., Brooklyn, or No. 85 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM house, for a family consisting of four adults and two children; must be easy of access by rail or boat, and not over three or four hours' ride from New-York. Address J. G. HARRISON, No. 268 West-st., New-York.

I WANT INTERIOR COUNTRY BOARD for wife, child (one year old) and nurse, with partial board for self, one to four hours from city. Address, stating lowest terms and full particulars, Box No. 2,450 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN THE MOST salubrious section of the State, and in a beautiful location, with first-class accommodations. Board can be obtained by applying to Mrs. M. L. READ, Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COMMENCES ¼ BEFORE 8.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
SATURDAY EVENING, May 14, 1864,
AND MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
in New-York this season
OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Mr. Barney Williams as Ragged Pat.
Mrs. Barney Williams in 11 characters.
The celebrated Protean Comedy of
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Mrs. Barney Williams in 10 characters.
The beautiful Domestic Drama entitled
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
RAGGED PAT..........MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
(As played by him over 800 nights.)
JUDY O'TROT..........MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
During the piece, Mr. Williams will sing the song of "Billy O'Rourke," and will dance, with Mrs. Williams, the celebrated
DONNYBROOK JIG.

On MONDAY, May 16, will be produced a grand spectacular drama, written by John Brougham, Esq., (the sole right of its production in New-York having been purchased by Mr. Wheatley,) entitled
BEL DEMONIO,
in which the celebrated lyric artiste
MLLE. VESTVALI,
will appear, having been expressly engaged to sustain the arduous character of ANGELO. This famous Drama, after many months' preparation, will be presented with an excellent cast, beautiful new scenery, splendid appointments, new and costly costumes, original music, premieur danseuses and grand ballet.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
NO. 485 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.
George Wood..........Manager
Stage Manager..........T. E. Mills
MONDAY EVENING, May 16,
INAUGURATION OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON,
on which occasion
EMMA WALLER
will appear in an
ORIGINAL PLAY,
never performed upon any stage, written by
FANNY KEMBLE,
and entitled,
AN ENGLISH TRAGEDY,
which will be produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
from the pencils of
GASPARD W. MAEDER,
JOHN THORNE,
GEORGE WALLACK,
and assistants.
New Furniture and Upholstery,
New Properties and
Elegant Costumes.
Mrs. WALLER will be supported by
Mr. D. W. WALLER,
and a full and talented
CORPS OF DRAMATIC ARTISTS,
some of whom are established New-York favorites, while others court for the first time
METROPOLITAN FAVOR.
AN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.
Anne Winthrop..........Emma Waller
Judge Winthrop..........D. W. Waller
Messrs. Frederick Williams, Simcoe Lee, Shirley France, George Rosco, E. Post, S. Parker, Manley, Campbell, Maxwell, Howard and Mrs. Sloan in the cast.
Doors open at 7¼, commence at 8 o'clock.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. James Martin, Mrs. Brougham Robertson and Miss Marie Boniface and others.

"MAMMA, do take me to HELLER'S; there is to be a Matinée to-day at two o'clock, and I should so like to go."

HELLER'S. HELLER'S. HELLER'S.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY
AT 2 P. M.
ALL THE NEW WONDERS.
The varied "Manifestations" of the Davenport Brothers, including the tying and untying, the mystic hands and the irrepressible trumpet, will be done more quickly and more astonishingly by
ROBERT HELLER.
In addition to his usual
MARVELOUS ILLUSIONS.
HIS VARIED TOURS D'ADDRESSE.
HIS ADMIRED PIANO-FORTE SOLOS.
HIS STRANGE SUPERNATURAL VISION.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.
Box-office open for sale of tickets from 10 till 3.
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

MR. & MRS. G. VANDENHOFF.
SECOND FAREWELL READING,
THIS EVENING, May 14,
At Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway,
AS YOU LIKE IT,
AND
BARDELL VS. PICKWICK.
To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR SALE.
21 volumes Wendell's Reports.
29 volumes Barbour's Supreme Court Reports.
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1 volume Crary's New-York Practice, Special Proceedings.
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1 volume New-York Civil and Criminal Justice.
1 volume McCall's Forms.
1 volume New-York Justice.
The above offers a splendid opportunity for young lawyers to supply themselves cheaply with a good library. The books are in first-rate condition, neither soiled nor worn. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, N. Y.

[*Communication.*]

THE TRUSTEE.
A TALE OF WRONG—FOUNDED ON FACT.
FROM THE DIARY OF A LAWYER.

The above thrilling tale is drawn from life by the pen of one conversant with the facts and circumstances, and delineates in glowing colors the dark and mysterious workings of human nature, combining in its pages the humorous, the pathetic, the sarcastic and the denunciatory. This work will soon be published in one of our most popular weeklies.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THOSE EXQUISITE BOOKS WITH EXQUISITE ENGRAVINGS.—Send your address on a stamped envelope, and get a catalogue with full particulars. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st., N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD.—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 29th ult., the safe of the subscribers was broken open, and the following stolen therefrom:

Five Coupon Second Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company, dated Jan. 1, 1864, viz.:
No. 237, for $1,000. No. 363, for $500.
No. 364, for $500. No. 365, for $550.
No. 366, for $550. Certificate No. 122, for 23 shares, and fragmentary Certificate No. 97, for $43 of the Capital Stock of said Company, the last two dated March 25, 1864, in name of W. R. Thompson. Also, two certificates for 10 shares each of Stock of Union Bank of Tennessee, in name of James T. Young.

The above reward will be paid for the return of said papers, by THOMPSON, CLARKE & YOUNG,
Nos. 130 and 132 South Front-st.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1864.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 10,871 for one hundred shares Erie Railway common stock, in the name of Dwight Townsend. Also, Certificate No. 10,590, for one hundred shares Erie Railway common stock, in the name of Richard Schell, owned by the undersigned. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the certificates. Application will be made for new certificates. The finder is requested to return the same to
PETERS & PROBST, No. 13 Broad-st.

$300 REWARD—STOLEN, THE FOLLOWING United States Five-twenty six per cent bonds, Nos. 36,680, 36,681, 36,682; $1,000 each, second series. The public are cautioned against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped. A reward of three hundred dollars will be paid, &c.; no questions asked on returning said bonds to CHARLES DUGGIN, at Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st.

$300 REWARD—FOR CONVICTION OF thief and recovery of HARNESS, BRIDLES and other horse equipments stolen on Wednesday night from stable No. 95 West 28th-st., or a proportionate reward for the return of property.
J. S. YOUNG,
Chief Detective Force, Metropolitan Police Headquarters.

LOST.—ON FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864, SUPPOSED in Wall-st., a CHECK for $165 on the U. S. Treasury, drawn by Capt. F. J. Crilly, Assistant Quartermaster, to J. Y. Whitson & Sons, or bearer. The finder will be rewarded and receive thanks by leaving it with SAMUEL PHILIPS, Jr., No. 173 Pearl-st., up stairs.

$200 REWARD.—LOST FROM THE RING, while getting out of an omnibus, at the corner of 28th-st. and 5th-av., a dark blue SAPPHIRE. The above reward will be paid for its delivery to E. W. BURR, jeweler, No. 573 Broadway.

STRAYED—FROM NO. 25 GROVE-ST., A BOY three years of age. Had on dark gray coat and pants and Scotch cap. Any person returning him to the above address will receive the thanks of his parents.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE LOT OF RICH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE—Adapted to the Southern, Western and foreign markets. Also manufacturers of solid walnut parlor and chamber furniture, oil finish. BEAL & HOOPER,
Warerooms Haymarket-square,
Boston, Mass.
Manufactory at Charlestown, Mass.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also solid chestnut and walnut chamber sets, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION!
INCREASING POPULARITY!
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL, ACCOMPLISHED AND GRACEFUL YOUNG DANSEUSE,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
IN THE
HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL, HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND SERIO-COMIC DRAMA,
BELPHEGOR;
OR,
THE MOUNTEBANK AND HIS WIFE.
With new and beautiful scenery, music and dances. Characters by Messrs. Nagle, Hadaway and Jamison, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. France, Miss Alford and the entire company.
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.
Mr. HARRISON, Impromptu Singer, and MR. STOEPEL, with his WOOD AND STRAW INSTRUMENTS, between the acts.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours of the day and evening.
COLOSSAL GIANTS, AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS,
PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS and CHARTS,
by PROF LIVINGSTON.
THREE ALBINO CHILDREN,
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG,
MINIATURE SKATING POND.
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP,
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS,
THREE FOUR-POUND BROOK TROUT,
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL.
MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIRD TRIUMPHAL WEEK.
SPALDING & ROGERS'
GREAT OCEAN CIRCUS,
from South America and the West Indies, with
A GRAND CONCENTRATION OF
THE BEST ARTISTS AND HORSES
FROM NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA,
in friendly competition in the same circle.
THIS, AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
at 2½ o'clock.
NOVELTIES ACCUMULATING,
INTEREST INCREASING,
EXCITEMENT CULMINATING.
HORSEMANSHIP OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
by the most expert, daring and graceful artists, male and female,
IN CHRISTENDOM.
GYMNASTICS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
by a small army of the most lithe and agile "Athletes" extant.
ACROBATICS BY A MAMMOTH TROUPE
of brave and skillful victors in many a warmly-contested Arenic Display.
EQUINE FEATS BY STEEDS
from both sides of the equator, who are "more than brute, and little less than human."
EQUILIBRISTIC EXPLOITS,
CALISTHENIC DISPLAYS,
EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLES
AND PETITE COMEDIES,
with all the innumerable etceteras of a
MODEL HIPPOTHEATRIC ENTERTAINMENT.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; children half price; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open—Afternoon, at 1½; Evening, 7¼.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress..........Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager..........J. H. Selwyn
The beautiful and interesting drama,
THE CHIMNEY CORNER,
in which Messrs G. Jamison, W. Davidge, G. H. Clarke, Berry, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Miss H. Irving and Miss A. Harris appear, having been received with
GREAT APPLAUSE,
it will be repeated
THIS EVENING,
with
MRS. JOHN WOOD
in her
Talented impersonation of
MINNIE,
in
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MONDAY EVENING, May 16,
Benefit of
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING.
SATAN IN PARIS.
and
AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE.
Doors open at 7¼.
Performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

LITTLE
CLARA FISHER
HAS
ARRIVED.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Miss MARY McQUAID and Mlle. MARIE DELAVIGNE, Principals. Terms per Quarter, (payable invariably in advance.) Board and Tuition, including French, Latin, German and Drawing, $75.

REFERENCES.
Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., No. 238 4th-av.
Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D.
Rev. John Hall, D. D., Trenton, N. J.
Rev. Charles J. Imbrie, D. D., Jersey City, N. J.
Hon. William C. Alexander, No. 92 Broadway
Hon. Benjamin Williamson, Elizabeth, N. J.
Henry B. Hyde, Esq.
Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Jersey City, N. J.
Hon. Theo. F. Randolph.
Bennington F. Randolph, Esq., Jersey City, N. J.
Hon. Joseph F. Randolph, Trenton, N. J.
Prof. John S. Hart, LL. D., Trenton, N. J.
Gen. Robert Anderson, U. S. A.
R. G. Pardee, Esq.
Hon. Andrew Dutcher, Trenton, N. J.
Col. Wm. R. Murphy, Bordentown, N. J.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

A few more vacancies to fill. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Number limited to 30. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. Worstell's, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

AMERICAN HOME.—MRS. P. DANSE WILL leave America at the end of June to open her school in Carlsruhe, Germany. Parents and guardians wishing their daughters to be under her care, are requested to serve notice before the 25th of June, either to Prof. A. DANSE, Pittsburgh, Penn., or WILLIAM FLAHN, Esq., broker, No. 48 Exchange-place, New-York, at which places circulars can be had.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Summer session begins MONDAY, April 18, 1864. Circulars may be had at Appleton's, No. 445, Westerman's, No. 440, and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

AT BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY, No. 923 Broadway, instruction is given, Day and Evening, in Writing, Drawing, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, &c. Certificates, Diplomas, Testimonials, &c., designed and executed to order.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY, OF EXPERIENCE in the care of children, is desirous of an engagment as resident governess; beside the usual English branches, she would give instruction in music and French. Address L. M., Post-office, Union-square.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Three or four vacancies remaining for the Summer session. For catalogues containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS—WHO WILL RECEIVE special instruction to prepare them for college or for business. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY Principal for public school near City, for September. Married gentleman to take charge of classical and boarding departments of first-class institution in New-York State—it will pay about $2,000. Also, Episcopalian lady of highest qualifications as principal teacher of Seminary of high order—salary liberal. Wanted also, for September teachers of classics, military tactics, French and music. All who expect to want positions are invited to send for circular of American Educational Bureau.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AS TEACHER of piano and singing—a pupil of Bassini's—desires a situation in a family where instruction in music would be received in payment for board; can bring a piano if necessary. Address A, Station D.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE SCHOOL, A CLASSICAL and English master, to teach two or three hours per day. Apply at No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 14th inst., between 11 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF ABILITY, THE POSITION of Governess; no objection to the country for the Summer months; references, &c., with Dr. GARTLAN, No. 832 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY HAVING TAKEN THE LARGE and handsome house the corner of 18th-st. and Irving-place, can accommodate a party of gentlemen, or a lady and gentleman with large rooms. None but those who can pay for first-class accommodations apply.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN at No. 34 Cranberry-st., on the corner of Willow-st., one dwelling from Columbia-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Rooms to let, with full or partial board, also a handsome extension parlor, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN A PRIVATE house, a room to a gentleman, without board. Apply at No. 46 East 19th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN without meals; location desirable. No. 4 2d-st., first house from Bowery.

FINE ARTS.

FREDRICKS & CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 179 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Cartes de Visite $2 per dozen. Our work cannot be excelled.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL NIGHT
OF
EDWIN BOOTH,
AND
LAST
of the brilliant series of
ELEVEN REPRESENTATIONS
of the great Shakesperean and standard characters with which his name and fame are now inseparably connected.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) MAY 14,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand rôle of
HAMLET,
being his
LAST APPEARANCE
this season.
MONDAY, 16th,
FIRST BENEFIT
in New-York of
MRS. CHANFRAU.
TUESDAY, 17th—The management has sincere pleasure in announcing the return to this theatre, the scene of their Winter triumph, of
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
when will be presented Tom Taylor's great rôle of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.
Doors open at 7¼. Overture commences at 7¾. Curtain rises at its conclusion.
Second time this season, with beautiful and appropriate scenery and costumes, Sheridan Knowles' great play of
THE WIFE;
A TALE OF MANTUA.
Julian St. Pierre..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Lenardo Gonzaga } Princes of { ....C. Fisher
Ferardo Gonzaga } Mantua { ....Norton
Antonio, a Curate..........Mr. John Gilbert
Lorenzo, an advocate of Rome..........Mr. Daly
Bartolo..........Mr. G. Holland
Count Florio..........Mr. Parkes
Hugo, guardian to Mariana..........Mr. Pope
Advocate to Hugo..........Mr. Browne
Bernardo..........Mr. Williamson
Mariana..........Miss Jane Coombs
Floribel..........Miss Mary Barrett
MONDAY—MONEY.
TUESDAY—LONDON ASSURANCE.
WEDNESDAY—(First night this season) THE JEALOUS WIFE.
THURSDAY—119th night of ROSEDALE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.
MLLE. EUGENIE BARNETCHE
begs to announce that her
GRAND CONCERT
will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
On which occasion the following eminent artists will appear:
MME. ELENA D'ANGRI
MR. VILLANOVA,
Mr. H. MOLLENHAUER,
SIGNOR ARBELLA.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH, INCLUDING RESERVED SEAT, may be obtained at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and in the evening at the door.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
NO. 485 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
When
SIMMONS
Will perform the
BLOOD RED WRITING ON THE ARM,
THE ROPE TYING FEAT,
CALIGRAPHY OF THE DEAD,
in addition to an excellent programme of illusions, among which may be particularized
Top-spinning on a single thread.
THE ANIMATED PAPER.
JAPANESE BUTTERFLY TRICK WITH TWO BUTTERFLIES.
TO-NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF SIMMONS.
THE DRAMATIC SEASON
Will be inaugurated MONDAY, May 16.

IRVING HALL.
FALLON'S GREAT WORK OF ART,
THE STEREOPTICON,
Will open at the above magnificent hall
On MONDAY EVENING, May 16.
Tickets 25 cents.
Family tickets, admitting six persons, One Dollar.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
A GRAND CONCERT will be given TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, in behalf of the suffering families of disabled soldiers. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Can be had at the door.

MEETINGS.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION
OF THE XVth WARD,
PRESIDENT:
JAMES BROWN.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
WILLIS BLACKSTONE,
DR. A. GESCHEIDT,
JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
SECRETARY:
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
The Citizens' Association of the XVth Ward will hold a mass meeting at HOPE CHAPEL, on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.
Citizens generally are cordially invited to attend.
By order of JAMES BROWN, President.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G.
FOURTH COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 13, 1864.
This Company will parade on SATURDAY, 14th inst., to pay the last tribute of respect to their late comrade, ALFORD B. CHAPMAN, Colonel of the 57th Regiment N. Y. V., who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, on Thursday, May 5.
Members will meet at the Armory at 12½ o'clock P. M.
By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Captain.
HENRY H. HOLLY, Orderly.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD at the Cooper Union, on MONDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The object of the meeting is to call the attention of women to the injury inflicted upon the country in this crisis by the extravagant purchase of imported luxuries, such as silks, satins, velvets, jewelry, feathers, mirrors, and objects of *vertu*, and to suggest to their consideration the propriety of abstaining from such articles of foreign manufacture until the present unhappy crisis shall have passed.

It is not proposed to recommend the abandonment of any articles necessary even for comfort, but simply that the above-named luxuries, whose import creates the necessity of sending enormous amounts of gold out of the country, should, for the present, cease to be matters of daily use and purchase; and thus the gold should be retained at home, to strengthen our own Government. Elsewhere this movement has been already suggested. Women, who have devoted themselves to the service of their country's defenders, have paused in the midst of labor and suffering to ask: "Is there nothing more to be done?" and they have been taught that a mightier help than any they have yet given may be rendered by simple self-denial in outward adorning. Can a right-thinking, patriotic woman hesitate to make so paltry a sacrifice?

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair have been urged to take the initiative in this movement, and being fully persuaded of its utility and anxious to forward it by every means in their power, they call upon the women of New-York to show their patriotism by going to this meeting, listening to the statistics which will there be given, and learning what they are doing by yielding to the extravagance of the times, and their duty in regard to it.

Several speeches will be made, and at the close of the meeting an opportunity will be given to all who are willing to join in this movement to enroll their names.

Mrs. Gen. Dix,
Mrs. David Lane,
Mrs. John Jay,
Mrs. Morris Ketchum,
Mrs. Ogden Hoffman,
Mrs. Alex. Hamilton, Jr.,
Mrs. Daniel LeRoy,
Mrs. Jas. B. Colgate,
Mrs. Ben. Nathan,
Mrs. H. A. Hunt,
Mrs. T. F. Meagher,
Mrs. H. A. Coit,
Mrs. A. V. Stout,
Mrs. Gurdon Buck,
Mrs. A. Schermerhorn,
Miss Hone,
Mrs. Marshal O. Roberts,
Miss Nash,
Mrs. F. Billings,
Mrs. S. B. Schieffelin,
Mrs. J. G. Courtney,
Mrs. Chas. Blake,
Mrs. Francis Lieber,
Mrs. John Sherwood.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
MAY 10, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and directors of this institution, will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY, 17th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which the LIFE MEMBERS are particularly invited to witness.

The Hudson River Railroad trains from Chambers-street, at 12 and 1 o'clock, will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF the United States Christian Commission will be held at the Academy of Music on SUNDAY EVENING, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. ADAMS and Rev. J. T. DURYEA, of this City, who have recently returned from a visit to the army in Virginia.

Tickets free, to be had at the office of the Christian Commission, No. 30 Bible House; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible House; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 343 Broadway; Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway.

NATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, resident in New-York, are requested to meet at the Astor House, room No. 14, at 4 o'clock, P. M., SATURDAY, to consider what steps may be taken to assist the Delaware Department of the Sanitary Fair to open in Philadelphia, June 4. The subscriber has received authority from the Governor to act in the premises. J. S. GIBBONS, No. 29 Wall-st.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION of the Sabbath School of the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, between 8th and 9th avs., will hold their Anniversary on SUNDAY EVENING, 15th May. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. HUTTON and by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER. Service commencing at 8 o'clock. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY-SIX GOVERNORS of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, the 17th inst. Polls open at 12 o'clock M.
F. A. CONKLING, Secretary pro tem.

THE RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS of the City of New-York will hold a meeting at Room No. 30, Cooper Institute, on MONDAY, May 16, at 8 P. M., for permanent organization. By order.
JOHN C. GRAHAM, President.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cents.

J. W. CRANE, M. D., DENTIST, (FORMERLY of Bond-st.,) removed to No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

Continued from the First Page.

ginia Regiment. Col. Witcher, Johnson's division, and contains the names of the different battles in which the regiment took part. The flag was captured by the Ninety-third New-York Regiment, Col. Crocker.

Thirteen of the captured guns have been brought in to Gen. Grant's Headquarters, and others are placed in different positions in the rear. They are excellent pieces, in good condition and are very similar in appearance to our own.

Barlow's division, of the Second Corps, performed a brilliant feat this morning, at daylight.

They advanced during the night, and before break of day made their appearance directly in front of the rebel intrenchments.

They charged, and, before the enemy had time to fire a gun, they were surrounded, and surrendered at once.

Our men had to climb over their breastworks and use the butt end of their muskets to bring the rebels to subjection.

Gen. Wright is slightly wounded, but is still in command of the Sixth Corps.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

The Advance of the Army—The Petersburgh Express Announces that Lee is Wounded.

Bermuda Hundred, Thursday, May 12,
Via Fort Monroe, Friday, May 13—9 P. M.

A teamster was shot dead this morning by a guerrilla three miles from Bermuda Hundred.

At daylight this morning, the rear guard advanced. At 8 A. M., Gen. Butler and Staff left the old headquarters. At 10 A. M., the whole force was in the direction of the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad. At noon, the enemy was discovered intrenched. The Tenth New-Hampshire charged, and drove the enemy from his intrenchments. There was skirmishing all the afternoon on our right. There was no general engagement. A number of rebels was captured, including one Colonel. There has been no fighting on the left. The officers and men are in good spirits.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 11th says: "Gen. Lee is in Richmond, wounded." The telegraph lines between Petersburgh and Richmond have been cut several days, as well as the railroad.

James River Blockaded Against Rebel Iron-clads—The Army Moved on Thursday.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, May 12,
via Baltimore, Friday, May 13.

The steamer *Hero*, with two hundred sick and wounded men, has just arrived from Bermuda Hundred, from which the following news is derived:

There was no fighting yesterday.

Our forces were engaged during yesterday in throwing up intrenchments.

Gen. Butler is intrenched from the Appomattox to the James River, a distance of some six miles.

Gen. Beauregard was reinforced during Tuesday night by two brigades from Gen. Lee's army, as far as can be ascertained.

This statement seems improbable, unless Gen. Lee is really retreating from his present position.

The James River was obstructed near Turkey Bend, by sinking a number of schooners and barges.

This step effectually blockades the rebel iron-clads, and prevents them from coming out to make an attack.

Our whole forces moved at 4 o'clock this morning, and probably are engaging the enemy at this time.

It would be well to give publicity to the fact that no citizen is permitted to come within this department without a special pass from the Secretary of War.

One hundred and seventy rebel prisoners, including three officers, were brought here last night, taken in the recent engagements near Petersburgh. They will be forwarded to Point Lookout to-night.

Brig.-Gen. George J. Stannard and Lieut. G. W. Hooker, A. D. C., arrived here and left for the front yesterday. It is expected that Stannard will command a division under Maj.-Gen. Smith.

THE SITUATION BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

The Battle of Monday—Desperate Charges of the Enemy—Movements on Tuesday and Wednesday—The Whereabouts of Beauregard and His Army—The Great Success of the Cavalry Raid by Gen. Kautz.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bermuda Hundred, Virginia,
Tuesday Evening, May 10, 1864.

The enemy did not permit us to pass last night in peace. When darkness closed in, after the fearful and gallant fighting of the afternoon, the Graybacks found themselves driven across the little stream known as Swift Creek, and our immediate pursuit effectually cut off by the burning of the bridges as they retreated. After the enemy had taken position on the other side of the creek, and were forming their line of battle, Hunt's Battery D, Fourth United States Artillery, opened a rapid fire from a position chosen by Gen. Smith, whence a full view of the rebels could be obtained. This fire was doubtless very destructive, and about midnight the rebels attempted to retaliate by capturing the guns. Silently crossing the river in boats, they cautiously climbed the somewhat precipitous banks, and forming in line about one hundred yards in front of the guns, they suddenly dashed forward with a terrific yell, discharging a full volley of musketry. The sleeping artillerists were aroused by the noise, and in an instant were ready for the assault, being supported by a heavy line of infantry. The assailants were repulsed with a frightful loss, being bayoneted and pushed helter-skelter down the steep bank of the stream. At other points of our line there also was heavy skirmishing, but morning dawned finding that no one step backward had been taken.

For prudential reasons, however, Gen. Butler determined not to hold so large a tract of country as that which successful fighting had given us. Accordingly, at an early hour an order was issued requiring the troops to retire slowly to a line selected between the railroad and the James River. This order was successfully carried into execution, although an attempt was made on the part of the enemy to frustrate it by massing troops on the right of our position, and getting on our flank. Brig.-Gen. Terry, commanding the first division of the Tenth Corps, holding the threatened position, quickly saw the design of the enemy and made the proper disposition of his troops to checkmate it. In this he eventually succeeded, although the enemy pressed him hard, and the ground for some hours was contested almost inch by inch, the advantage alternately being with either side. At one time a gun belonging to a New-Jersey battery fell into the hands of the enemy's skirmishers in consequence of the killing of the horses, but it was not long before the soldiers were driven off and the piece once more in our hands. This was the severest fighting of the day; all other collisions being little more important than skirmishes.

The cause of this sudden boldness of the rebels in advancing to feel our position is fully explained by deserters and prisoners, of whom we received a considerable number. In their desperation, caused by the threatened destruction of the road, they sent forward from Hanover Junction two brigades which were originally intended as reinforcements for Lee, but the non-arrival of Beauregard to protect the railroad made it imperative to withdraw them to this scene of our sudden operations.

In the course of the morning Gen. Butler received a flag of truce from the enemy, signed by Gen. Bushrod Johnson, containing three propositions, viz.: 1. Asking permission to come within our lines to remove their wounded and bury their dead. 2. Asking an exchange of their wounded. 3. Asking a general exchange of prisoners on both sides. To the first of these propositions Gen. Butler replied that the work was already done; to the second he announced himself as perfectly willing to assent, and to the third he replied that no exchange of healthy and well prisoners could be effected until the Confederate authorities should acknowledge colored soldiers to be prisoners of war. I suspect, after all, that the smart rebels cared less for burying their dead and an exchange of the wounded than for the well—the latter class being peremptorily needed just now in their army. Circumstances, at least, lead to this inference, for the blackened and swollen remains of several of their men, who fell in Saturday's fight and were buried by us on Monday, were frightful evidence that their care in this respect must be of sudden growth. I do not know the numbers of rebel prisoners that have been sent to the rear of our lines, but I think they must have been quite large. They are the best looking men of their class that I have ever seen. They tell me that the niggard ration of three ounces of bacon per day, with its accompaniment of meal, is as much as they require to put them in fighting trim. The officers fare no better than their men, receiving precisely the same ration in quality and quantity, and not being allowed to purchase luxuries, even if they possess the means. "Ah!" said one, as he eat heartily of the private stores of one of our officers, "you Yankees don't know what privation means."

The loss of the enemy in the fighting of the four days, commencing on Friday last, must have been greatly in excess of ours. In the fight of Saturday a Petersburgh paper, which came into camp, admits a loss on their side of between 150 and 200, and claims a loss to us of 1,500 or 2,000. Our returns, however, do not show the casualties to have been as large as the number of those acknowledged by them, and the losses to us yesterday and to-day were, if anything, not so numerous. The enemy, on the contrary, suffered still more heavily. In one case, where the Twenty-seventh South Carolina Regiment made a charge upon the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, of Heckman's brigade, to obtain repossession of a redoubt from which the latter had expelled them at the point of the bayonet, beside other fatalities, thirty-nine privates and three officers of one company fell before the withering fire of the veteran sons of the old Bay State. Two of these officers—the Captain and Second Lieutenant, I believe, were brothers—named Hammond, relatives, it is said, of the former Senator from South Carolina. Capt. Hammond was frightfully wounded, and died this morning in hospital. Dr. Suckley, Medical Director of the Eighteenth Corps, had a narrow escape from death while directing the removal of some of the rebel wounded in this episode of the fight to the hospital. The enemy threw a few shells directly into the group of ambulance men that were working under the Doctor's direction, and they exploded, doing still more injury to the poor fellows who lay on the ground writhing in agony. The scene as the maimed creatures attempted to drag themselves beyond the reach of the missiles of their friends was very shocking.

GEN. KAUTZ'S SUCCESSFUL RAID.

The grand success which has marked this movement has been fraught with so few difficulties that the very ease of its accomplishment seems in some degree to detract from its colossal importance, but it is nevertheless one of the grandest things of the war. Here we are safely planted on a proper working base for an advance upon Richmond, and with the rebel communications which would have poured reinforcements upon Lee and endangered the success of Grant, cut in such a thorough manner that those reinforcements can by no possibility reach Lee for days. In addition to the great tearing up of track and destruction by us at this point, we now have the report of Gen. Kautz, who, last night, returned from his great raid of five days to make this work of destruction doubly sure. He galloped nearly 300 miles, burning bridges at Stony Brook, Notaway and Jarrot's, one of which was 210 feet long. With iron claws invented for the purpose, he twisted the rails beyond the possibility of straightening them, set cars on fire, tore up the track for miles, burned depots and storehouses containing rebel supplies, and did injury which could not be repaired in a month. He had several fights, in which his aggregate losses were 7 killed and 30 wounded and missing. He brought in 140 prisoners. Intercepted telegrams showed that his operations penned up Beauregard at Weldon, N. C., at the critical moment when his large force might have turned the tide of battle on the Rapidan in favor of Lee.

H. J. W.

All Quiet on Wednesday—The Army in Motion on Thursday.

In Camp Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 12, 1864.

There was a general cessation of hostilities yesterday. Our army, after the fatigues of the past few days, remained quietly along its strong defensive line.

The enemy made no demonstration except to feel our pickets with their cavalry. Toward evening there was a brief engagement between one of our gunboats on the Appomattox with that fortification near Petersburgh, a shot from which blew up Gen. Graham's armed steamer *Brewster* the other day. Shells were thrown into the fort with great precision, and the opposing fire was feeble.

Gen. Kautz and his brave troops have recovered from the fatigues of their 250-mile raid, and this morning will go out on other duty. Before they destroyed the railroad bridges at Stony Creek last Saturday, three trains, containing Beauregard's troops, had passed. Five others were to follow when the communication was interrupted. These troops have since reached Petersburgh by marching.

This morning a large body of our forces have moved forward again. There may be fighting to-day.

H. J. W.

List of Wounded.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, May 12.

The following is a list of wounded brought to the Hampton Hospital yesterday, on the steamers *Monitor* and *Express*, who were principally in the engagement of Tuesday, near the turnpike between Petersburgh and Richmond:

Sergt. J. W. Dumb, 48th N. Y.
J. W. Maird, 48th New-York.
J. Moland 48th New-York.
N. B. Sayers, 48th N. Y.
E. Madara, 4th New-Jersey.
D. Joralomon, 5th N. Y. Bat.
Corp. J. J. Eisengard, 152d Pa.
A. Murphy, 11th Penn. Cav.
W. M. Compton, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Corp. Geabeck, 11th Pa. Cav.
Sergt J. Hoober, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
J. P. Dickey, 11th Pa. Cav.
J. Thompson, 11th Pa. Cav.
J. Lego, 11th Pa. Cavalry.
A. J. Weaver, 11th Pa. Cav.
J. A. Keller, 11th Pa. Cav.
Corp. J. Knox, 11th Pa. Cav.
Wm. Safford, 11th Pa. Cav.
P. Waint, 3d N. Y. Cav.
W. Kingsbury, 3d N. Y. Cav.
J. McCarthy, 3d N. Y. Cav.
E. Knoblain, 3d N. Y. Cav.
M. Deanny, 3d N. Y. Cav.
Corp. W. Marshall, 3d New-York Cavalry.
B. M. Keain, 13th Ind.
P. Michael, 13th Ind.
E. C. Crony, 167th N. Y.
Corp. L. Winkeler, 167th N. Y.
L. Feidler, 55th Penn.
T. B. Benedict, 7th Conn.
T. Riley, 4th U. S. Art.
J. Higgins, 6th Con.—dead.
J. Smith, 3d N. H.
W. H. Lendell, 67th Ohio.
Corp. J. Case, 67th Ohio.
B. Turman, 67th Ohio.
W. Paine, 67th Ohio.
T. McLaughlin, 67th Ohio.
Corp. J. C. Brown, 67th O.
P. O'Neill, 169th New-York.
J. Barlow, 169th New-York.
J. Murphy, 169th New-York.
J. Rocksbone, 169th N.-Y.
J. Woods, 55th Penn.
A. J. Robinson, 13th Ind.
M. Boyer, 13th Indiana.
J. Dorsty, 13th Indiana.
J. S. Herstand, 13th Ind.
J. Loudsterg, 13th Indiana.
W. Fox, 13th Indiana.
B. F. Murn, 13th Indiana.
J. B. Owens, 3d N. Y. Cav.
H. Kefkan, 3d N. Y. Cav.
P. Summers, 5th Pa. Cav.
J. Kince, 5th Pa. Cav.
J. Opp, 5th Pa. Cavalry.
T. J. Campbell, 5th Pa. Cav.
H. Shresby, 5th Pa. Cav.
J. H. Munster, 5th Pa. Cav.
J. Kefknell, 5th Penn. Cav.
J. Ketterer, 5th Penn. Cav.
J. Kaluke, 5th Penn. Cav.
J. Lampost, 5th Penn. Cav.
H. Drummond, 5th Pa. Cav.
M. Fist, 5th Penn. Cavalry.
A. Lewis, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
L. June, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
C. McDonald, 1st D. C. Cav.
P. McNeil, 1st D. C. Cav.
J. Maron, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
G. Andrews, 11th Conn.
C. Watson, 13th Indiana.
P. Heath, 13th Indiana.
J. Matthias, 67th Ohio.
J. Gellan, 55th Penn.
C. Stebbins, 67th Ohio.
M. M. Butler, 9th Maine.
G. A. Clark, 7th N. H.—dead.
C. Benson, 7th N. H.
A. Trout, 76th Penn.
L. J. Agnew, 76th Penn.
G. D. Zeigner, 76th Penn.
J. Roach, 55th Penn.
J. Ormst, 55th Penn.
J. Anthony, 55th Penn.
Lieut. W. Beneman, 55th Pa.
N. Garland, 55th Penn.
H. Jepsom, 7th N.-H.
C. Bunce, 7th N.-H.
Lieut. VanAntwerp, 13th Ind.
Corp. C. Larrabee, 13th Ind.
C. B. Cummings, 13th Ind.
E. Kinear, 13th Indiana.
J. Johnson, 13th Indiana.
S. R. Lane, 13th Indiana.
Wm. M. Bowers, 13th Ind.
T. Boovy, 13th Indiana.
H. E. Stewart, 169th N.-Y.
O. Flannery, 169th N.-Y.
E. Thompson, 7th Conn.
D. Odell, 169th New-York.
A. J. Morse, 169th N. Y.
O. Santone, 169th N. Y.
J. R. Hoffune, 67th Ohio.
Sergt. H. J. Carter, 67th O.
G. Graham, 13th Indiana.
J. Gray, 13th Indiana.
J. H. Muller, 13th Indiana.
P. Mansfield, 13th N. H.
W. Blackman, 11th Conn.
M. M. Hall, 1st Conn. Art.
C. Burts, 7th Connecticut.
C. M. Sally, 67th Ohio.
J. Donohue, 67th Ohio.
F. Burnham, 67th Ohio.
J. Reynolds, 6th Conn.
Lieut. Jackson, 1st D. C. Ca.
Capt. J. Ebbs, 3d N. Y. Ca.
Lieut. Hildebrand, 6th Conn.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

RETREAT OF JOHNSTON.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF DALTON

Cincinnati, Friday, May 13.

Gen. Johnston evacuated Dalton last night Our forces now occupy the place.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

IMPORTANT ORDER ON EXCHANGES.

The following order has just been issued from the War Department:

"It having been officially reported that Mr. Ould, rebel Commissioner of Exchange, has declared without consulting the authorities of the United States, that all rebel prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 20th of April, were exchanged, it is ordered that all Federal prisoners of war and all civilians on parole prior to May 7, 1864, be declared exchanged accordingly.

It is further announced that after deducting the number of Federal officers and men embraced in this order as exchanged, the rebels will remain indebted to the Federal Government, according to tables carefully prepared by the Commissary-General of prisoners, from official data, 33,596, for which no equivalents have been received by the Federal Government. All paroled officers and enlisted men herein declared exchanged, who are in camp, will be immediately forwarded by commandants of camps to their regiments and commands, and will be reported to the Commissary-General of prisoners accordingly. Those who are absent on leave, will, on expiration of their leave repair forthwith to the parole camp, at Annapolis, Maryland, or Columbus, Ohio.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Friday, May 13.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the amount of the public debt of the United States on the 10th of May, 1864:

Debt bearing interest in coin.	Principal.	Interest.
4 per cent. Temporary Loan	$4,450 00	$178 00
5½ per cent. Old Public Debt	66,429,812 55	3,664,639 69
5 per cent.—5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds	44,608,100 00	2,230,305 00
6 per cent.—6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds	510,780,450 00	30,646,827 00
6 per cent. 20-year Loan of 1861	50,000,000 00	3,000,000 00
6 per cent. 20-year Bonds exchanged	3,857,500 00	231,450 00
6 per cent. Oregon War Debt	1,016,000 00	60,960 00
7 3-10 per cent.—3 years 7.30	136,141,850 00	9,638,355 05
Total	$812,836,162 55	$49,472,714 74
Debt bearing Interest in Lawful Money.		
4 per cent—4 per cent Temporary Loan	724,292 22	43,457 53
5 per cent—5 per cent Temporary Loan	33,313,755 51	1,665,687 71
5 per cent—1 year Treasury Notes	43,000,000 00	2,580,000 00
5 per cent—2 years' Treasury Notes	180,894,887 40	9,044,744 37
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness	146,259,000 00	8,775,540 00
Total	$404,191,935 13	$22,109,429 67
Debt bearing no Interest.		
United States Notes	$441,254,290 12	
Fractional Currency	20,647,173 85	
Treasury Notes, past due	77,850 00	
Requisitions	47,341,000 00	
Total	$509,220,313 97	

RECAPITULATION.

	Principal.	Interest.
Debt bearing int'st in coin	$812,836,162 55	$49,472,714 74
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	404,191,935 13	22,109,429 67
Debt bearing no interest	509,220,313 97	
Total	$1,726,248,411 75	$71,582,144 41

THE ARREST OF COL. JOSE AUGUSTINE ARGUELLES.

Washington, Friday, May 13.

Jose Augustine Arguelles, whose arrest in New-York, yesterday, has been announced, is represented by the Spanish Government to be a fugitive slave-dealer, who sold into bondage, in Cuba, three hundred negroes, stolen from Africa, and then came to New-York to enjoy his spoils. He was pursued here by the Spanish police for the purpose of trying him for the offence, and thus secure the deliverance of three hundred negroes from Slavery in Cuba.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN HARRIS.

Col. John Harris, commanding the Marine Corps, died here yesterday.

CREDENTIALS OF COLS. JACKS AND JOHNSON.

The credentials of Cols. Jacks and Johnson as Representatives from Arkansas are before the Committee on Elections.

CAPTURE OF A PRIZE.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, by the United States steamer *Connecticut*, of the new iron screw steamship *Greyhound*, off Wilmington, May 10. She loaded and cleared from Liverpool in January last. She is owned or held by Henry Lafone, the rebel agent. Her cargo consisted of 106 bales of army cloth, 158 bales and boxes, (contents unknown,) soda, bar and steel iron. She was at Madeira some weeks, in consequence of some of her tubes having been burnt.

HANCOCK'S BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

The War Department has received official news confirming the news of Gen. Hancock's brilliant achievement.

NAVY-YARD FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS OF IRON-CLADS.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have prepared a report recommending New-London, Connecticut, as the proper site for the Navy-yard for the construction and repair of iron-clads.

Mr. Kelley, of the same committee, dissents and favors League Island.

GEN. HUMPHREYS' NOMINATION AS A MAJOR-GENERAL CONFIRMED.

Brig.-Gen. Humphreys received the compliment from the Senate yesterday of an unanimous vote confirming his nomination as a Major-General.

[Advertisement.]

The original Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery, is selling superior English royal velvet and Brussels carpeting at reasonable prices; also, imperial three-ply and tapestry ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, mattings, druggets, four yards wide, table and piano covers, window-shades, floor oil-cloths, from 3 to 24 feet wide. All goods are guaranteed. No urging to buy. One price only. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, Sign of the Large Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

Gentlemen: In the ladies' hairdressing business for over ten years, and having constantly used different kinds of Hair Dyes, I find BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC for changing hair to a beautiful brown or black, the best, and more satisfactory to my customers than any Hair Dye in use. J. O'BRIEN, Ladies' Hairdresser. No. 877½ Broadway, N. Y.

One application. No wash or preparation. Try it. You will use no other. Depot, No. 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

The "Knox" Sensation.—The Spring styles of Hat, introduced by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is causing a sensation, and the demand for them is so great that it is only by great activity and constant work that it can be met. Everybody patronizes this establishment who wants a tasteful hat, of elegant fabric, and remarkable for neatness and becomingness.

Advertisement.

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Demorest's New-York Illustrated News of this week will contain interesting Views of the Army, new and popular Music, Fashions by Mme. Demorest, with a full size Pattern of Lady's Waist, and other interesting Literary Matter. The Model Newspaper of America.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Kent's East India Coffee is the best in the world for family use. Sold by all grocers. Price 28 cents ℔. Ask for Kent's. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE VERY LATEST.

Further Details of the Gigantic Struggle.

Lee Retreating Toward Gordonsville.

Our Army Pursuing With Enthusiasm.

THE REBELS WITHOUT FOOD.

15,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The Rebel Dead and Wounded All in Our Hands.

They Number Over Thirty-five Thousand.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, D. C., Saturday, May 14—2 A. M.

Between nine and ten thousand prisoners arrived at Belle Plain to-day. They will be brought here to-morrow. Roads between Fredericksburgh and Battlefield are thronged with captured graybacks on their way to the rear. We have captured thus far nearly fifteen thousand prisoners. The rebel dead and wounded cover the country for miles. The dead are unburied.

Washington, Friday, May 13.

The latest intelligence received here is up to 8½ o'clock this morning. At that time the battle had not been renewed. Our forces were rapidly pursuing Lee's hungry and disorganized army, which was retreating toward Gordonsville. Their trains contain no provisions, and the further they go back their chances grow small by degrees and beautifully less. Our cavalry and infantry are capturing hundreds and thousands of prisoners. The rebel killed and wounded have all fallen into our hands, to the number of over thirty-five thousand. They were driven from the field, and had no time even to bury their dead. An officer of the Corps Commander who arrived here late to-night gives as his opinion that it will be impossible for Lee to escape with his army to Richmond except in straggling parties, and that he cannot obtain supplies from there, and his army has been on short rations for three days. His main and last hope was to capture by a bold and determined attack, to try and turn our right and left flank, and thereby capture our supply trains; and his last forlorn hope was to retreat by the way of Gordonsville, and thence by Eastern Tennessee or North Carolina. Lee's force commenced retreating at 8 o'clock last night, and the rear of his column was seen to leave Spottsylvania at daylight this morning.

LATEST FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Near Spottsylvania Court-house, Friday, May 13.

The terrible pounding which the rebels received yesterday, has compelled them again to fall back, which they did during the night. Reconnoissances this morning develop nothing but a skirmish line on their front. The operations of yesterday brought our lines so closely up to theirs, that they could hardly have hoped to hold their position to-day. It is not expected that they will fall back far, but will make another stand at the first defensible position. Should they not find such until they come to the North Anna, they will undoubtedly dispute the passage of that stream.

This army holds them with the grasp of a bull-dog, and will never let go while life remains.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Washington, Friday, May 13.

A letter just received from an officer on a distinguished General's staff, dated on the battle-field at 8 o'clock last night, says:

We have won a great victory to-day. Hancock, before breakfast this morning, almost entirely annihilated Longstreet's and a portion of A. P. Hill's corps, capturing over forty pieces of artillery, between six and seven thousand prisoners and killing and wounding as many more. The rebels were completely routed and their right wing driven in panic on to their centre which became confused. Hancock and his gallant men have covered themselves with glory. We have lost heavily. Longstreet's desperate charge at Gettysburgh pales in its fury compared with Hancock's charge this morning. The corps which successfully repulsed him then, today completely routed him. The enemy, this afternoon, made two desperate attempts to recover the ground lost this morning, and to achieve that result, massed all the forces they could spare and hurled them on our left, while with their left and centre the dodge failed. They were not only repulsed, but driven in disorder from the field with tremendous loss. Our artillery to-day had full play. We occupy the position the rebels held this morning. As I close this letter the rebels are retreating from Spottsylvania Court-house, closely pursued by our troops. Thousands of prisoners will be captured before morning. It will be impossible for Lee to make a stand this side of the South Anna, and a position there has already been rendered untenable by Sheridan. Rebel prisoners captured to-day had no provisions in their haversacks. They confess that they have not tasted food for more than twenty-four hours. Lee will never get to Richmond again with his army.

The high expectations, formed from yesterday's engagements, are more than confirmed by dispatches from official quarters, received this afternoon. Yesterday's battle was the finishing blow. In the evening, the enemy's troops, driven from our front, began to be massed along the roads leading southward, and it is supposed they began moving during the night. At 8 o'clock this morning, when the dispatches closed, they were in full retreat. Their rear guard was being closely pressed by our advance, and we were picking up prisoners with a rapidity that betokened not a little demoralization in the rebel ranks.

The following are the killed and wounded in the Ninety-third New-York Regiment:

Killed.

Capt. D. E. Barnes.
Capt. John Bailey.
Lieut. N. F. Eldridge.
Lieut. R. L. Gray.

Wounded.

Capt. Wm. Randall.
Capt. W. Y. S. Beekman.
Capt. E. Fitch.
Capt. Henry C. Newton.
Lieut. W. H. Kincaid.
Lieut. O. B. Mycratem.
Lieut. H. Gifford.
Frank Prince.
Sergt. Jas Gray.
Aaron Knowlton.
John Mahen.
Jos. Walsh.
Jno. Brown.
N. J. Merthens.
J. Wray.
W. Tombs.
F. Sweat.
J. Turner.
D. French.
N. Rhodes.
C. Rhodes.
Aug. Coleman.
Corp. R. Martin.
Lieut. W. L. Bramhall.
Lieut. Thos. Fitch.
Lieut. Chas. Barnes.
Lieut. Francis Bailey.
Corp. Thos. Buckley.
Irish Bennett.
Lieut. W. Ball.
J. Johnson.
Wm. Bondy.
M. Benway.
O. Maynard.
J. Lowe.
A. C. Gibbs.
S. Close.
Sergt. L. Hamlin.
R. D. McKnight.
J. Worrall.
S. Walt.
D. P. Juklay.
W. Cooper.
D. McNarten.
S. Murdock.

HENRY.

For the Front.—The Thirty-ninth Maine Regiment, numbering over seven hundred men, arrived in Jersey City yesterday morning, and were sent on to Washington by a special train.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 4 | Sun sets..... 7 08 | Moon sets.. 12 54
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 30 | Gov. Island . 2 19 | Hell Gate.. 3 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Ellen Thompson, McCarty, Barbados, D. Trowbridge.

Brigs Mira W. Holt, Dunbar, Cumberland Harbor, C. & E. J. Peters; Union, (Br.,) Munro, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners W. F. Burden, Adams, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford, master; W. Lancaster, Waycott, Aux Cayes, Miller & Houghton; Tropic Bird, (Br.,) McDougal, Matanzas, Trujillo & Vining; Solferino, (Br.,) Larsen, Picton, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; Leah, Ingalls, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Genoveva, (Span.,) Christoffe, St. Thomas, Poppe & Co.

Sloop Mary Gray, Havens, New-London.

Arrived

U. S. steamer Queen, Tarr, Norfolk 40 hours. 13th inst., 20 miles N. of Cape Henry, saw an English bark, with signal of distress flying; went to her; she proved to be the bark Dame Durden, 70 ds. from Liverpool for Baltimore; soon after H. B. M. steamer Buzzard hove in sight, who had the Captain of the bark on board.

U. S. steam transport Cumbria, Blanchard, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans May 7, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Passed in the river, steamship Havana, detained at Quarantine. Passed off the Bar, brig H. S. Emery, bark Our Union, ship City of Brooklyn, and ship Tamerlane. 9th inst., 4 P. M., off Key West, signalized U. S. supply steamer Bermuda, bound into Key West. The G. W. arrived off Sandy Hook at 8 A. M., and was detained by a thick fog.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool April 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 869 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, Havana May 7, via Nassau, N. P., 9th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. May 8, passed a bark, apparently American, of about 300 or 400 tons burden, ashore off the Berninis, with a number of wreckers about her.

Steamship Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, Me., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Alida, Denny, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick.

Bark R. B. Walker, (of Boston,) Raynes, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to Miller & Boughton.

Bark Ellen Dyer, (of Portland,) Sheppard, Remedios 15 ds., with sugar to R. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Tabaco, Hachtman, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to H. G. Schmidt & Co.

Brig Caroline Eddy, (of Bangor,) Smith, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Wm. M. Dodge, (of Barbados,) Penny, Parahiba 25 ds., with hides, etc., to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig D. R. De Wolff, (Br.,) Buckwith, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, 19 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Oronoco, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Elderkin, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Arabella, Lindsley, Aspinwall 21 ds., with hides.

Foreign Ports.

Calcutta—Arr. previous to April 11, Henry Harbeck, Guam; Ellen Foster, Akyab. Sld. Renown, Mauritius.

Halifax—Arr. May 11, brig Jane, (Br.,) McLellan, New-York; schr. Racer, (Br.,) Henderson, do.

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AMERICAN
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STEEL COLLARS & CUFFS
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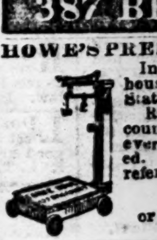

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THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Detailed Account of Gen. Steele's Campaign.

Its Brilliant Opening—Its Disastrous Close

How Price Was Outgeneraled and Camden Captured.

BRAVERY OF THE COLORED TROOPS

BARBARITY OF THE REBELS.

No Quarter Shown to Kansas Troops or to the Negroes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Steamer U. S. Grant,
On the Mississippi, Friday, May 6, 1864.

I am on my way from Western Arkansas to St. Louis, and as I have passed through Little Rock and Pine Bluff, am enabled to give you the principal facts relating to the late campaign of Gen. Steele, commanding the Department of Arkansas.

It is not too much to say that Steele's movements so far have been a complete failure—a disastrous one, barely saved from being a perfect rout. As I was in Little Rock on the 1st inst., (Sunday,) when the army was expected to return that evening, as I knew personally of the panic that existed there, and had conversed with officers right from the front, it is not presumptuous to claim some knowledge of the real status of affairs in Arkansas.

To begin at the beginning. Gen. Steele left Little Rock with about 12,000 men on the 23d of March. Gens. Salomon and Rice commanded divisions under him. On the 22d Gen. J. M. Thayer, with the old Army of the Frontier, left Fort Smith. His forces numbered 5,500 men. Gen. Sterling Price, with Marmaduke, Fagin, Shelby, Cobell, Dockeray, etc., was known to be at Camden, Woodlawn, Washington and other places in Southwestern Arkansas. It was understood that he had about 12,000 men. This force was well clothed, armed and in good spirits. Seven months had passed since the occupation of the Arkansas Valley by Gens. Steele and Blunt, and during that period Price had been wholly undisturbed. His cattle were known to be in excellent condition, and subsistence was plenty.

The objective point at which Gen. Steele aimed was the town of Camden, an important point at the head of navigation on the Ouchachita River, which the rebels had strongly fortified. It was, of course, expected that in this movement he would be assisted by gunboats moving up the river. It was essential that the movements should be so timed as to work in conjunction with Gen. Banks, as only by that could the rebels be prevented from concentrating and moving on each separate column, thus crushing them in detail. It is rumored that Gen. Steele declared the movement was timed inopportunely for effecting the desired result. If this be true, it is an evidence of his sagacity. It will be seen by a glance at the map that the rebel Generals possessed all the interior lines of communication. Price's lines extend from Camden west to Washington. Kirby Smith's headquarters were at Shreveport, and his forces were extended down the Red River to Alexandria. From the latter point to Camden is no further than from that place to Little Rock, while the northwesterly direction of the Red River, after leaving that place, brings all the other points made historical in Banks' campaign much nearer—all probably within a hundred miles. From Shreveport to Washington cannot be much more than fifty or sixty miles. The rebel forces West of the Mississippi were at the commencement of the campaign disposed in Southern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana, in two nearly parallel lines, the one in Louisiana dipping at its eastern half to the southward. The northern line rested on the Ouchachita River; the southern on the Red River. In these two divisions they evidently possessed a force of at least 25,000 men. Their advantage was great in position and in facility of movements, owing to their lines and the superior condition of their animals.

As the public know, three columns were moved against them. One under Banks up the Red River; another from Vicksburgh, across Northern Louisiana. The third is the movement from the Arkansas, with which this letter has to do. Of the first two movements the results are well known. The latter soon will be.

As before said, Steele's objective point was Camden, one hundred and twenty miles south of Little Rock. From Fort Smith, by the route pursued by Thayer, it is one hundred and eighty miles. The latter started on the 22d of March—Steele the next day. The General moved to Washington, with the design evidently of outflanking the Camden position. He proceeded leisurely enough. On the outward march, no engagements of much importance occurred. Col. Clayton moved out from Pine Bluff, east of Little Rock, and about 80 miles from Camden. He captured a pontoon bridge on the Saline, 45 miles south of the Rock, and dispersed Dockeray, capturing prisoners, etc. Several skirmishes occurred with the rear of Steele's column, under Rice, and some of the Missouri raiding Generals.

The first development of rebel force was at the Little Missouri River, about sixteen miles east of Washington and forty-two miles west of Camden. This was on the 14th of April, twenty-two days after leaving Little Rock. It is a march of about one hundred and ten miles, so that Steele moved at the *rate of five miles per day*. The battles of Grand Ecore, Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, in Louisiana, occurred on the 8th, 9th and 10th.

The force encountered by Steele at the Little Missouri River, could have been only Marmaduke's division of cavalry, about five thousand. Price, with the balance of his army, had reinforced Kirby Smith and helped to defeat Banks. It would seem that the task of defeating Marmaduke could not have been onerous. Yet it was not done—nothing more serious than severe skirmishing occurring. Steele manœuvered his forces splendidly, and according to the most approved method laid down in the books. For three days, the army was deployed, marched and manœuvered before Marmaduke, in line of battle; infantry in triangular formations, *echelon*, column in mass, by divisions and battalions, etc., etc., yet no fighting occurred of importance. First, Steele was deceived by a formidable (apparently) line of fortifications on the Little Missouri. These were found to be deserted, and much like the Manassas Quaker guns in real value. Thayer joined the main column on the 16th, at Prairie d'Anne, west of the Little Missouri. Steele then made the only really successful movement of his campaign, which, however, proved worse than barren, as the sequel will show. It is fair to believe that Gen. Steele supposed that the force in his front was that of Price's entire army—probably equal, or nearly so, to his own. He had outflanked Camden, being then sixty miles to the west; Marmaduke was in reality on the arc of a circle from Washington to Camden; Steele on the string. The latter moved in haste to Camden, entering there on the 20th, and closely harassed by the enemy. It was a race which should reach first. Steele won. Camden is splendidly fortified; the earthworks extending over eight miles. At the same time the rebel steamer *Homer* was

DISPATCHES FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

captured, with 4,000 bushels of corn, ten miles below Camden.

On the 21st it was apparent that the rebels were in force five or six miles south of the place. No indications were apparent of our gunboats on the Ouchachita. Our scouts reported the rebels largely reinforcing, felling timber to obstruct the stream, and as having thrown a pontoon bridge across below what is called the Little Missouri, 30 miles east of Camden. The town is on the south side of the Ouchachita. Our army was dependent on supplies sent via the river to Pine Bluff, and thence to Camden, 60 miles. By means of the pontoon, the rebel cavalry was enabled to ride right round our army and cut off supplies. How they did this will be seen.

The captured steamer *Horner* was placed in charge of a Capt. FOSTER, with 50 men, and sent down the river with the view of breaking through the pontoon and getting down the river to our fleet. Nothing has been heard from FOSTER. There is no doubt felt of his capture.

On the 22d, Gen. STEELE sent out a foraging expedition under the command of Col. JAMES M. WILLIAMS, First Kansas Colored Infantry. It was directed to proceed to a point 18 miles west and return. The train consisted of nearly 200 wagons; and the escort of the First Kansas Colored, the Eighteenth Iowa, about 100 cavalry of the Second and Sixth Kansas, and a section of the Eighth Indiana Battery (RABB'S.) Two 12-pound howitzers were also attached to the cavalry. The entire force was less than 1,000 men. On their return, early on the second day, Col. WILLIAMS was attacked by an entire division of the rebel army, 5,000 or 6,000 strong. This force was brought to bear, while a large body was held in reserve. Col. WILLIAMS is one of the boldest and bravest men in the service. His negroes were first attacked, but under the inspiring example of their officers, and the splendid discipline, bore themselves undauntedly against the odds. It is reported that early in the fight, one of the negroes, attempting to run was instantly shot dead by Col. WILLIAMS. Our entire line broke out into a wild cheer and the fight proceeded vigorously. It commenced at 8 A. M., and lasted till 12 M. The rebel force were several times repulsed. At last, finding that the ammunition had given out, that the rebels were being reinforced, after having two horses shot under him, Col. WILLIAMS gave orders to fix bayonets, and forming into as compact form as possible, the remains of our command cut their way through the rebel lines, literally fighting their way back to Camden. The enemy captured the wagons and the two howitzers. The two rifled guns belonging to the battery, were spiked and abandoned. The infantry came in with dripping bayonets. Everybody accords even extravagant praise to the colored soldiers. One hundred and seventy-two were left, killed and wounded, where they fell. Five white officers were killed. Capt. TOPPING, Co. B; Capt. ARMSTRONG, Co. D; Lieut. COLEMAN, Co. H; Lieut. SAMUELS, Co. H, and Lieut. HITCHCOCK, Co. K. ARMSTRONG and HITCHCOCK were murdered, after capture, by the rebels. So also were a large number of our wounded men, both white and black. The enemy sent word in that they took no prisoners from the colored or white Kansas regiments. Among the wounded officers of the First Colored were the Adjutant, Lieut. GIBBONS, Capt. WELCH, Co. K, and Lieut. MACY, of Co. G. Over one-half of the officers in the engagement were killed or wounded. Col. WILLIAMS and Major WARD, both escaped unhurt, though everywhere conspicuous, and behaved with the utmost gallantry. The Eighteenth Iowa lost thirty or forty men. Seventeen members of the Second Kansas Cavalry were left on the field, and as many more belonging to the Sixth and the battery. Our loss in all could not be less than two hundred and forty, left on the field, two guns spiked, two captured, and about one hundred and eighty wagons.

Great complaint is made by the Kansas officers of the indifference manifested by Gen. STEELE as to the fate of this command. The reports of the guns were plainly heard at Camden. Gen. THAYER, Col. CLOUD, Col. CRAWFORD and others begged to be allowed to reinforce, but all requests were denied. Even after the shattered column of heroes returned to camp, permission was denied either to send out a force or a flag of truce to ascertain what had become of our wounded, and to bury our dead. On the 25th or 26th FAGIN sent in a flag of truce, suggesting that we send out to bury our own niggers. A visit was made to the field of combat, and the mutilated remains of our gallant men were found. It was evident that many had been murdered after capture. The Iowa wounded were killed under the impression that they belonged to the Twelfth Kansas, which regiment is brigaded with the two colored regiments. The clothing was stripped from the dead, and in some instances it was evident that their persons had been outraged. One man (WHITE,) was scalped—others were horribly mutilated.

While these matters were progressing near Camden, the situation there of our army grew more precarious daily. Maj.-Gen. FAGIN, a new rebel General from Texas, had crossed the Ouchachita, and was with a cavalry force of 7,000 men between us and Little Rock, cutting off our communication and threatening the latter place. About the 25th a supply train returning from Camden to Pine Bluff, after having reached the latter place, was attacked at the Saline, thirty miles from the Bluff. The escort consisted of the Seventy-seventh Ohio, some Indiana cavalry and four guns of a Missouri battery. The train consisted of five hundred wagons. Some three hundred refugees, white and black, principally women and children, were with it. A short fight ensued. The Seventy-seventh Ohio surrendered, stacking their arms. This same regiment did this before, it will be remembered. The four guns were taken, as were the balance of the outfit. MARMADUKE was in command of the rebels. *The refugees were murdered—women and children, black and white, being shot down indiscriminately.* Their bodies were left in the road and in the field, where they were afterward found by a force from Pine Bluff. Some put the number of the murdered as high as three hundred; none lower than one hundred. How much longer are these things to proceed unpunished? It is a significant fact that Gen. STEELE no longer details the colored soldiers as guards for prisoners. They always report them as having been shot in attempting to escape.

In the meanwhile, Gen. STEELE was falling back in haste to Little Rock on the most direct route, closely pressed by the rebels. From Camden to the Saline, a number of wagons were captured by them. The Army of the Frontier, Gen. THAYER, formed the rear, and bore the brunt of the conflict. At the Saline it was very evident an attempt would be made to dispute STEELE's crossing. This is a considerable stream. Reports placed Little Rock in danger from FAGIN, and Gen. STEELE determined to send a brigade of cavalry to that point, which was done. They left STEELE on the 29th ult. on the south side of the Saline, and reached Little Rock on the morning of the 1st. Brig.-Gen. WEST had recently relieved Gen. KIMBALL. An extensive barricade of cotton bales, etc., had been formed around the city. At that time great excitement prevailed there.

On the 30th, Gen. STEELE had a severe battle with the combined rebel forces. It is believed that KIRBY SMITH was in command of the latter. The fight lasted several hours, and Gen. STEELE reported that he drove the enemy off the field. As, however, he felt himself compelled to proceed in haste across the river, and was not able to leave force sufficient to protect the parties bringing in the wounded, it is evident that he did nothing more than to cover his retreat successfully.

Here again report speaks highly of the magnificent fighting of the negro troops. The Second Kansas, (colored) Col. CRAWFORD, was placed in the hottest of the fight. It was the first time they were under fire. They lost seventy-two killed and wounded. I noticed among the wounded brought in to Pine Bluff that but one was shot higher than the breast or lower than the knees. Most of them will get well. This regiment charged twice with the bayonet, breaking and scattering the rebel lines, recapturing the four new guns taken from our train a few days before, and bringing off as a trophy a rebel battle-flag.

Gen. STEELE reached Little Rock on the 2d. He was closely followed by the rebels to within fifteen or twenty miles of that City. His loss in the engagement of Saturday, could not have been less than six or eight hundred men. On the march he was compelled to abandon several guns and a number of wagons. Our entire loss in men and materials during this disastrous campaign are very large. Not is that the disaster most to be apprehended. In the various engagements, skirmishes, &c., we must have had 2,500 men rendered *hors du combat*, lost twenty guns, and at least eight hundred wagons, with their teams, besides over one thousand stand of arms.

The position of affairs in Arkansas is generally gloomy. Our army, somewhat defeated, holds the valley of the Arkansas from Pine Bluff to Fort Smith by a rather precarious tenure. The enemy were already menacing Pine Bluff when we left, being reported in force eight miles from that post. No fears need be entertained as to Col. CLAYTON and his command. He will hold his own as gallantly as may be, and it is trusted will do so successfully.

The other extremity of our Arkansas line, Fort Smith, is under command of an incompetent man, who has not the confidence of his men, by all statements. This is Col. JUDSON, of the Sixth Kansas. He has about 1,800 men under him. A large amount of supplies have recently been sent up there. Gen. STEELE is at Little Rock. Should the rebels obtain possession of Pine Bluff, the passage of the Arkansas will be stopped for the time. Gen. STEELE will then be wholly dependent upon the White River line and the railroad from Duval's Bluff to the Rock. As this can be destroyed by guerrillas, the dangers of his position can be seen. North of the river, from the White River to the Indian Territory, there are some five hundred guerrillas and Confederate partisans, under COFFEE, JACKMAN, BUTTLE, FITSWILLIAMS, and others. They are well mounted. We are poorly. Our posts in the Arkansas Valley, west of Little Rock, are feeble and isolated. For six weeks past, in Western Arkansas, we have held nothing but a few miles immediately around the posts where our troops are stationed. The guerrillas have held all the balance. I look for a series of successes on the part of the Confederates which will put them in possession of Fort Smith, Van Buren, Dardanelle, and other points west of Little Rock, and, perhaps, the important post of Pine Bluff. We have 20,000 troops at Little Rock and Pine Bluff. There were seven or eight boats in the river, at Little Rock or above. It is not probable that PRICE will risk an engagement with STEELE, but will, as he can do readily, project raids against the isolated posts, destroy the stores, and capture the boats in the river. The gunboat *Naumkeag*, Capt. ROGERS, was at Pine Bluff on the 2d.

Such is the condition of military affairs in Arkansas at the present writing. The lookout west of the Mississippi is dark indeed, but the end is not yet.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

American Affairs—The Tercentenary—The Fashionable World.

LONDON, Saturday, April 23.

During the next fortnight American affairs will be very fully discussed in Parliament. If the Conference meet as expected on Monday, there can be no discussion of European matters during its session. There are notices of questions and motions on American affairs sufficient for several nights' debates. Even before the Conference on Danish affairs has assembled, the question was raised in the House last night, whether Lord PALMERSTON would propose one to settle the American question; that is, to demand an armistice, and propose that the several States vote whether to return to the Union, or remain outside in the Confederacy. What else could a Conference propose? The European Powers did not form the American Union. It was not the result of any treaty of London or Vienna. There are only two ways in which any one can propose to settle the great question at issue. One is the right of the strongest, by which the conquered party must submit to the conqueror; and the other the right of choice—Government founded upon the consent of populations. Military power and the free choice of populations are the only two modes of settling political questions. One is the law of freedom—the other the law of force.

There are other reasons besides the Conference in session why American affairs must come up in Parliament. The opposition must keep up a vigorous war upon the Administration. There are scores of cases in which persons claiming to be British subjects have received injuries, or allege that they have received them from the Federal Government. There will be complaints of outrages, and demands for redress and compensation. The course which Earl RUSSELL has taken toward Brazil and Japan will be contrasted with his mild forbearance toward America. The *Quarterly Review*, for April, opens the ball in a powerful article—"Our Foreign Policy," which is sure to be taken as the text for many a speech in Parliament.

I ought to write something of the great Tercentenary. The *Times* says everybody has seized upon it for a chance to make pennies. I have never seen any excitement in England that was not turned to account in the same fashion. The route of the Princess of Wales on her entry into London was one huge speculation in seats and places. An execution is a source of profit to the whole neighborhood. Stratford-on-Avon is crammed with greedy speculators and pickpockets hoping to make something off the expected crowd. The weather is delicious, and of itself a sufficient inducement to go almost anywhere, but I have not much faith in the Tercentenary.

The accounts published in two or three of our papers of the great Sanitary Fair in New-York, astonish those who read them. The English give money with great liberality, as in the Lancashire distress, but they have little faculty to organize such a public manifestation. The rich Englishman moodily draws his check for a hundred or a thousand guineas, and likes to read his name in a subscription list. He does not object to a charity dinner; but that is the extent to which he will go. Anything else is fuss and trouble. Our exhibitions, fairs and celebrations in England are to make money for individuals, not often to raise money for charities.

The fashionable world is in full blast. The drives in Hyde Park and Rotten Row are full of drivers and riders. There is a curious correction in Monday's *Morning Post*, which those who record fashionable movements will do well to take note of. In the Court Circular of Saturday it was erroneously stated that the Queen went out twice on Friday for a short "ride." The statement should have been that Her Majesty went out twice for a short "drive." Not that Her Majesty drove, but was driven—that is to say, the horses were, and not ridden, as they would have been had Her Majesty been upon them in a side-saddle, as was her custom some years ago. She still "rides" at Balmoral, and perhaps at Osborne, where she has now gone to get rid of a neuralgia. Here are the fashionable arrangements for the week, as published in the *Morning Post* of Monday. Is it not about time to introduce something of this sort in the New-York newspapers?

TO-DAY.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde's entertainment to Gen. Garibaldi.

TO-MORROW.

Gen. Garibaldi's visit to Her Majesty's Theatre.
Mr. Seely's afternoon party to meet Gen. Garibaldi.

WEDNESDAY.

The Marchioness of Salisbury's evening party.
Frances Countess Waldegrave's evening party.
The Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone's dinner and evening party to Gen. Garibaldi.
The Hon. Mrs. Fellowe's dance.

THURSDAY.

Entertainment to Gen. Garibaldi at the Reform Club.
Gen. Garibaldi's visit to Fishmongers' Hall.

FRIDAY.

Mrs. Cecil Fane's first dance, at Willis' Rooms, King-street, St. James.

SATURDAY.

Viscountess Palmerston's assembly.

This is the way to do it. Then will follow an account of each affair in due course, with a list of the guests, beginning with Dukes and Earls, and running down in regular gradation to the nobodies, who are curtly wound up with an &c. If any mistakes occur in printing two or three hundred names, they are corrected next day, thus: "In our yesterday's account of Viscountess Fitzfoodle's *soirée dansante*, for Mrs. Hobson, read Mrs. Dobson." That makes it all right, and gives extra importance and sympathy to the injured Mrs. Dobson.

I notice the death of a literary celebrity, whose name was once very familiar in America—the poet, ALARIC WATTS. He had a Government pension of £100 a year. His son, who holds a place under Government, is the husband of a lady much loved in America for her own and her parents' sake—the author and artist, ANNA MARY HOWITT, author of *Art Life in Munich*.

We are to have one more novel by G. P. R. JAMES. Miss BRADDON's new novel is to appear simultaneously in four languages!

MONADNOCK.

Fine Arts.

The valuable collection of paintings belonging to GOUPIL & Co. will be submitted to the hammer this evening, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. It contains some neat cabinet specimens of the best known artists of the European and American schools, and a few large gallery pictures of decided importance, such as MULLER'S "Secret Interrogatory of Marie Antoinette," and VANDERLYN'S "Ariadne." There are many charming little gems, notably, a "Standard Bearer," by MEISSONIER, which is the second work by the artist ever offered at auction in America, and making only the fourth picture by him in the country. There are good examples by Ed. Frere, Schlesinger, Verboeckhoven, Toulmouche, Trayer, Coutourier, Lemmens, Williams, Bonheur. And among our own artists we notice the names of Durand, Kensett, Church, Bierstadt, Gignoux, Casilear, Gifford, Eastman Johnson, McEntee, James and Wm. Hart, Hennessy, Whittredge, &c., &c. There are in all 192 pictures, and as most of them are of neat and reasonable proportions, the purchaser will have an unusual range of selection. The sale is by Messrs. H. H. LEEDS and MINER, and commences to-night at 7½ o'clock.

READINGS.—Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, the well-known elocutionist, will give the first of a series of readings to-night. The advertisement gives all further particulars.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Influence of Corporations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 3d inst. an extract is published from Mr. MARSH's work on Man and Nature, consisting of some very just observations on the influence of corporations on modern interests, moral and political.

I was gratified to see that a writer standing so high in public estimation as Mr. MARSH, has even in this brief manner, called the attention of thinking men to a matter of such momentous interest. I was also pleased that the TIMES should, in an able article, enlarge upon the text of Mr. MARSH. It was a remark of a distinguished statesman in the early days of our republic, that "Associated wealth is the dynasty of republics." This is becoming verified more and more by the continued increase and increasing power of corporations in this country. When we look about and see the great number of incorporations of associated wealth, by means of which almost the entire monetary power of the country is managed, its railroads constructed and carried on, its manufactures engrossed, and indeed by which almost all the important interests of the country in every branch of business, except agriculture, are to a large extent monopolized, we cannot wonder that our political institutions, as well as our business and moral relations, are immensely affected by them. The facilities afforded for combinations for efficient action in any direction in which those who wield the corporate power may choose, enable them to act with wonderful force in carrying measures adapted to their own personal advancement.

This power to effect personal objects is immensely augmented and upheld by the system now nearly universal, of voting by proxies in the election of officers. In a large majority of the old and powerful corporations the direction has been for a long time virtually vested in one or two individuals, who have managed to hold the balance of power by means of proxies. These are mostly given by persons who from residing abroad, or from their own situation, know nothing of the management of the business, and who have no opinion one way or the other on the questions which their proxies decide. There is no better reason for the proxy system in the cases of the corporations where it is now authorized, than there is in municipal corporations of cities and villages or in all our political elections. In the one case, as in the other, the wealthy proprietor may be said to have a larger stake involved than the poor citizen or small stockholder; but the latter has an interest just as direct as the other. His means, though smaller, and his security and welfare are just as valuable to him, and call for the exercise of as much care and skill for their management and preservation as part of the common weal, as do those of the millionaire or great stockholder. The interest of each is sufficient to induce him to exercise his best judgment and skill to promote the common welfare. Nor does his capacity and ability to vote wisely and discreetly depend on the amount of his stock or wealth. His judgment as to the wisdom of a particular course of policy and as to the fitness of individuals for office is just as good as that of the largest stockholder.

When ALEXANDER HAMILTON first proposed to establish a Bank of the United States to facilitate the fiscal affairs of the United States Treasury soon after the Revolution, his plan embraced the proxy system of voting on stock, but it was in a very limited form. The holder of a large number of shares could vote only upon a limited multiple of the holders of the smallest number. The proxies were restricted in a still more stringent manner.

If the holders of stock could only vote in person, the officers of the corporation would be better known to the stockholders, and the united judgment of many minds in the selection of officers and in controlling its policy, insure prudence, directness and safety in its business and accountability in its officers.

A restriction in this direction, in addition to that of personal liability of stockholders, which modern legislation has favored, seems necessary to curb and restrain the overweening power of these institutions.

* * *

Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 9, 1864.

The attraction of the weather, yesterday, drew me out to this beautiful place of resort, as it did thousands of others. The day was extremely oppressive, however, in that region, as every one who went there knows, and very little shade as a shelter from the sun's piercing rays could be found where such a multitude of people had come to rusticate. There are two large awnings near the lake that afford a very good protection from sun and rain, but they should be multiplied and located in other parts of the grounds until a proper number of rustic arbors could be built for the purpose. When you enter the grounds from Fifty-ninth-street, it is about three-quarters of a mile to the awnings alluded to. Suppose, now, a shower should spring up when you are in the middle-distance, what protection is there for this contingency happening? None. But you might be gratified with a very nice saturation, to your great discomfort and peace of mind. As the birds and animals are always objects of interest, I generally take a look at them; now what surprised me yesterday was the lack of some sort of shade to a poor suffering bird with its beak open and the palpitations as a consequence of the great heat, so prominent around its throat. The caged foxes were also roasting, and although the eagle is more of a salamander than some other birds, it struck me that a little consideration would make the birds and animals comfortable by an awning or thatched roof to their cages. Those who have the care of the zoological garden would do well to pay a little attention to the requisites, as the dumb things can't speak for themselves; beside, this carelessness might result in the death of some of them.

WILLIAM STREET.

Economy in Dress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading your paper this morning, I saw a communication from a person engaged in the business of making artificial flowers. His communication caused me to think on the subject of economy, for I had been considering where I should make the attempt to "reform," and the conclusion would have been, perhaps, on the wearing of artificial flowers. Now, however, I see that to do so would be injurious to a class of young persons who are trying to get an honest livelihood. True, the question arises, would it not be better for these young persons to take places in families, where a seamstress now earns with ease her board, lodging, and from $10 to $12 a month, and very frequently her clothing beside? This, to be sure, is aside of the main question of not wearing foreign goods, as proposed by the ladies at Washington. It appears to me that it will be extremely difficult to know how to act in this business on the side of economy. It would be difficult for me to say that I could not wear any imported goods, for I am provided with a wardrobe for more than a year, and so is all my family. Another thing puzzles me. Where are we to go to find American goods to make a dress—for instance, when all the stores to which we are in the habit of going are only supplied with foreign fabrics? All these matters will require time and experience, and such information as you and other patriotic citizens may furnish to us. I am sincerely anxious to do all in my power, not only to regulate but to put a stop to the prevailing extravagance and desire on the part of all our young people to spend as much money, and more, than their parents can afford, thus causing to those parents many an anxious, sleepless night. A young woman will desire as many silk dresses and as much finery her father having $5,000 a year, as another whose husband has say $50,000. I am sorry to say that the extreme indulgence and love of our fathers and mothers encourages this foolish desire.

A PATRIOTIC WOMAN OF NEW-YORK.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—But few works on surgery contain a more interesting or remarkable case than the following: MATTHEW PHENIX, Co. B, Eighty-sixth New-York Volunteers, was wounded, by a spent ball, in the left eye, at Mine Run, on the 27th day of November, 1863. He was brought to the Baptist Church hospital, in this City, on the 4th day of December, 1863, where his wound was probed by Dr. C. P. BIGELOW, surgeon in charge, who failed to discover the locality of the ball. He remained in the hospital some time, experiencing occasional pain, but all the time his general health was improving. The wound was frequently probed by Dr. BIGELOW, but without any better result than at the first trial. About the first of March last, his general health being very good, he was granted a furlough for forty days. At the expiration of that time he returned, and soon began to complain quite frequently of severe pain form his wound. The wound was again probed, and some pieces of dead bone taken from his eye and the roof of his mouth. On Saturday last, in examining the wound again with a probe, Dr. BIGELOW discovered the locality of the ball, which seemed to be resting immediately over the pallet of the mouth or throat. Inserting his ball forceps, he found he could not grasp it, and, after repeated efforts, he concluded to wait until Sunday morning, when it was his intention to separate the bone on each side of the eye, by which means it was thought the ball could be easily taken out. Early on Sunday morning a messenger aroused the Doctor, and informed him that PHENIX was choking to death. He at once repaired to the hospital, where he found the patient in the condition stated. He soon discovered that the ball had been moved from its original bed a little lower down, and unless immediately removed must produce suffocation. He inserted his forceps and extracted it without the least difficulty, giving instant relief to his patient. The ball was a grape shot (iron,) one and a half inches in diameter, and about four inches in circumference, and weighs but a fraction less than half a pound. To any one but a surgeon this story would seem somewhat miraculous, but truth sometimes is even stranger than fiction. PHENIX is still at the above hospital, and from all appearances the carrying of a cannon ball in his head for five months has but slightly impaired his health, and not shortened his days in the least.—*Alexandria Sentinel, May 9.*

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—THURSDAY, May 12, 1864. }
2 o'clock P. M. }

The board met in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

Hon. James Hayes, President of the Board of Councilmen:

SIR: You will please convene the Board of Councilmen on Thursday, the twelfth instant, at two o'clock P. M., to take into consideration such subjects as may come before the board for its action.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.

Respectfully yours,
EDWIN M. HAGERTY,
CHAS. RILEY,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
JOHN HEALY,
GEORGE McGRATH,
FREDERICK REPPER,
ALEXANDER BRANDON,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
JOHN BRICE,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
VALENTINE COOK.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the southerly side of Morton-street, between West and Washington streets, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to remove shed and incumbrances on the sidewalk in Morton-street, between West and Washington streets, forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Essex-street, between Broome and Delancey streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry M. Bailey to place a small sign on the stoop in front of his premises, number three hundred and thirty-six Broome-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brophy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edward B. Cunnion to place a small sign in front of his premises, number eighty-one Prince-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Billings, Herrick & Heughtaling to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, (Vesey-street, near Broadway,) such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, in Forty-third-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Seventy-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners on the line of said improvement to pay the whole expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be delivered to the Managers of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island three thousand loads of manure.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fortieth-street, one hundred and seventy-five feet west of Eighth-avenue, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That John Elfers, of numbers two hundred and fifty and two hundred and fifty-two West Thirtieth street, be allowed the privilege of placing a sign-board in front of his premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, that permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis Schlosser to keep a shell box on the sidewalk in front of his premises on the southwest corner of Avenue A and Second-street, also to place a gas lamp against his house, the same to be maintained at his own expense, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Brandon moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Councilman Gross asked permission to withdraw said resolution.

Objection being made thereto.

The President put the question on the motion to refer said resolution to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to E. H. Reeves and Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises numbers one hundred and eighty-five and one hundred and eighty-seven Water-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That Trinity-place, from Cedar to Rector street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners and the remainder by the City, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman ——

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, commencing about two hundred feet west of Fifth-avenue, be filled in without delay, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of H. & C. Ross, to be compensated for loss of horse.

In connection therewith, Councilman Gross presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor Henry & C. Ross, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be in full for loss of horse, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies, or any other appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Brandon—

Petition of property-owners, &c., in the neighborhood of Third-avenue and East River, between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-seventh streets, to have Pier number twenty-eight, East River, repaired, and additional pier built.

In connection therewith, Councilman Brandon presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, forthwith, the same being at present so entirely out of repair as to be totally useless.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Subsequently such action was reconsidered, and the paper laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edmund Jones and Company, for the sum of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, in payment of the annexed bill for printing and stationery, furnished the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Johnson, for the sum of four hundred and one dollars and seventy-three cents, to be in full payment for material furnished for building house for Engine Company number Thirty one, in Canal-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was lost.

Councilman Riley moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of report of said Committee in favor of adopting resolution that the wages of the cartmen, sweepers and lighters of all the public markets be fixed as follows:

Cartmen—One hundred dollars per month.
Sweepers—Fifty dollars per month.
Lighters—Forty dollars per month.

The same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report in favor of directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of A. McBride and Company for the sum of twenty-four hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-one cents, with interest from date of bill, for work and materials furnished for house of Engine Company number Thirty-one.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Belgian Pavement reported in favor of paving with Belgian or trap-block pavement, Forty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to repair engine for Engine Company number Forty-six.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the Appropriation Ordinance for one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of disbursements to families of volunteers for fortnight ending April thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

Pending the reading of the same,

Councilman Webster moved that the further reading of the message be suspended, and that the same be received and ordered on file.

Which was lost.

The message having been read,

Councilman Hagerty moved that the message be received and ordered on file.

Councilman Gross moved that said motion be amended by further providing that the message be printed at length in the minutes.

Which was carried.

And the motion as amended was carried.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting resolutions of the Commissioners of Health relative to fat-boiling establishments.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution directing the Manhattan Gaslight Company to lay mains in Sixty-second-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, as follows:

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, relative to premises to be occupied as a court-room for the Seventh Judicial District.

In connection therewith, Councilman Russell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to set apart a sufficient number of rooms in the Police Court-house in Fifty-seventh-street, for the use of the Civil Court of the Seventh Judicial District, now located at Eighty-sixth-street, the lease of which having expired.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that Patrick Kelly be permitted to erect a watering trough in front of his premises, number one hundred and sixty-eight Eighth-avenue, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to J. Frederick Giger to construct a signal in front of his premises, number five hundred and eighty-five Grand-street, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Peter Staeden to erect a barber's pole in front of his place of business, number four hundred and nineteen Broadway, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be given to John Kamitter to construct and maintain a watering trough in front of his premises number six hundred and thirty-one Greenwich-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Carroll & Delany to keep a fruit stand at the foot of Burling-slip and South-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be given to Henry Jackson to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number three hundred and eighty-six Third-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have an iron gate placed on the Battery railings opposite number seventeen State-street, on the east side of the Battery.

Which was laid over.

Report of Joint Committee, to whom was referred the selection of a public parade ground for the drills and parades of the First Division, in favor of adopting resolutions: First, that the large plot of ground in the Central Park, lying south of the principal skating pond, be appropriated as a parade ground for the use of the First Division of the National Guard; Second, that the Commissioners of the Central Park be requested to remove such trees and shrubs as are now on said plot, except along the walks, and to make such improvement in the grade as will facilitate its use by the troops; and, Third, that the Street Commissioner cause Madison-square to be prepared for a regimental parade ground, by removing all trees and other obstructions, except those near the fences, and causing the whole to be laid down in grass.

(By Board of Aldermen, adopted.)

In connection with said report Councilman Brandon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park be requested to furnish this board with their views as to the propriety of allotting a portion of the Park for the exclusive use of the First Division of the New-York State National Guard as a parade-ground, and whether such use is consistent with the safe use and enjoyment of the Park by the whole public, and the said Commissioners are also requested to inform this Board whether any conference was invited or had on the subject of a parade-ground between them and the Joint Committee appointed thereon.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Webster, Haviland, Opdyke, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—9.

Negative—Councilmen Healey, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Gross, Repper, Koster, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook—11.

Councilman Opdyke moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom all after the words "whole public."

Which was carried.

Councilmen Russell thereupon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to furnish this board with his opinion respecting the powers of the Common Council in relation to appropriating a portion of the Central Park as a parade-ground for the use of the First Division.

Which was lost.

The report was then lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Gross, Repper, Koster, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Haviland, Opdyke, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald Joyce—9.

Councilman Gross moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis Schlosser to place and keep a gas lamp in front of his premises, on the southwest corner of Avenue A and Second-street, the same to be maintained at his own expense, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the resolution passed at a recent meeting of this board relative to the time of holding of its sessions be and the same is hereby rescinded. And be it further resolved, that the sessions of this Board shall hereafter be held on Monday and Thursday of each week, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number two hundred and four, being a report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Marketfield-street be repaired and the curb set back on one side of the street eight inches, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number two hundred and thirty-two, being an ordinance relative to election districts in Tenth Ward.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Cook called up General Order number two hundred and thirty-seven, being a resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the house of Engine Company Number Eighteen to be thoroughly repaired and painted immediately.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars."

Which was lost.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "At an expense not to exceed five hundred dollars."

Which was lost.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "At an expense not to exceed one thousand dollars."

Which was lost.

Councilman Opdyke moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "The same to be done by contract awarded to the lowest bidder."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Opdyke—2.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Councilman Brophy called up General Order number two hundred and twelve, being a report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Garrick for the amount of the annexed bill (three hundred and sixty-nine dollars), and charge the same to its, appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Bandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Opdyke—1.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number one hundred and six, being a report of Committee on Finance, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. P. Francis Karei, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-two dollars, as a donation to reimburse the said pastor for expenses of regulating the street in front of said church, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order number two hundred and forty, being a resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. S. Briggs, for the sum of three hundred and twenty-eight dollars ($328) for coaches furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Commodore Porter.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald Joyce—20.

Councilman Healy called up General Order number two hundred and thirty-four, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the wages of all persons employed by the City as laborers and pavers be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty—2.

Councilman Brandon called up General Order number two hundred and twenty-one, being a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William McDonald for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the amount in full for funeral expenses of the late Colonel H. F. O'Brien, who was killed during the July riots, while in the discharge of his duty, and charge the same to the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the words following, viz.: "while in the discharge of his duty."

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by striking out the words following, viz.: "who was killed during the July riots, while in the discharge of his duty."

Councilman Joyce moved to still further amend said resolution by striking therefrom the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of two hundred dollars.

Councilman Brice moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number two hundred, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that low and sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, about one hundred feet east of First-avenue, be filled in with good and wholesome earth to the grade of the above-named streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order two hundred and sixteen, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots two hundred feet west of Eighth-avenue, in Forty-third-street, south side, be fenced, and the sidewalks flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald Joyce—1[illegible]

Councilman Gross called up General Order one hundred and ninety-eight, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the City Inspector be directed to cause the nuisance existing in Seventeenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, consisting of an establishment for the manufacture of photographing materials, and the storing of aqua fortis, ether, gun-cotton, &c., to be discontinued and abated immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

Councilman Keenan moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday, sixteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS.
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy	$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy	$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps	$300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
EDWARD P. MEEKER, U. S. M. C.

County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
Total	$400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS
AND THEIR RELATIVES.

By request of numerous friends in the service, we have connected with our banking business the collection of BOUNTIES, BACK-PAY, PENSIONS, &c. of soldiers and their relatives.

Col. T. B. VAN BUREN having been Paymaster-General of the State, and Mr. ALLEN, acting as Assistant Paymaster-General, together with the references of the firm and their individual standing, is a guarantee that all business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

Agents and correspondents wanted throughout the United States.

Information promptly and willingly given on application, either personal or by letter, to officers, privates or relatives. ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, opposite Park Barracks.

OFFICERS will please remember that we have thrown open, and cordially invite them to make use of one of our banking rooms for the transaction of their own exclusive business when in the City, where their letters can be sent, and they have every accommodations for settling accounts, &c.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL,
ALBANY, May 9, 1864. }

FOR WANT OF LIKE FACILITIES AS as were afforded me in the Northern and Western Divisions, the men enlisted under the recent calls in the Southern Division of the State (comprising the first ten Congressional Districts) were obliged, most of them, to go to the field without the State bounty. In the recent battles many, whom the Paymaster had not as yet been able to reach in the field, may have been killed.

Widows and others, residing in New-York City and its vicinity, having claims on this office, will, if they call on Maj. ROBERT BENSON, JR., No. 7 State-street, New-York City, have their papers arranged and forwarded, FREE OF EXPENSE.

JOHN D. VAN BUREN,
Paymaster-General.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864. }

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.—HORSES suitable for cavalry purposes, between the ages of 5 and 10 may be presented for inspection at the Government Stables, on 28th-st; $150 will be paid for each horse accepted; no mares received.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE FINEST and latest styles first-class carriages, viz.: Fine shifting-top buggies, two seats, half-tops; also, Germantowns, extension-tops, family Rockaways and family carriages, road wagons of all descriptions, warranted equal to any manufactured. Persons in want of carriages are invited to call and examine the above stock, as it is the largest and best selected assortment of carriages in New-York. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway, and 16 Crosby-st.

$200.—SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay pony, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, sound, kind, and very gentle; well adapted for a youth. Address B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

OFFICE FIXTURES, RAILINGS, &c.—For sale at the New-York Produce Exchange. Apply to JAMES BOUGHTON, Clerk, from 10 to 4.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES; collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK:	BOSTON:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Bank of the Commonwealth	Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.
PHILADELPHIA:	
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers.	
E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.	

WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital..........$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN.
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.
THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TUEASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

D. S. GILBERT, late Paying-Teller Bank of the Republic.
F. S. ENTZ, late with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

GILBERT & ENTZ,
STOCKS, BONDS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
Bought and Sold at the Board of Brokers,
Nos. 57 Exchange-place and 19 Broad-st.
References: Bank of the Republic; Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Messrs. Bucklin, Crane & Co.; Messrs. H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 338 3d av.,
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

Subscriptions to the above loan are now received on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHARD KELLY, President.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1864.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NO. 13 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Mining Stocks.
Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN (OGDENSBURG) RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, passed March 31, 1857, and amended April 8, 1864, and pursuant to a written request signed by the holders of a majority in amount of the second issue of bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, we, the trustees of the Mortgagees to secure the payment of the second issue of bonds of the said Northern Railroad Company, do hereby give notice that a meeting of all such second mortgage bondholders as choose to attend in person or by proxy will be held at the Northern Railroad office, in the village of Malone, New-York., on the 10th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the purpose of forming a new Railroad Corporation.
Dated Malone, New-York, April 28, 1864.
W. A. WHEELER, } Trustees.
WM. C. BROWN. }

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
ST. LOUIS, April, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864 at 1 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company, both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May, until the 6th June, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.
PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NOTICE.—AN ASSESSMENT OF ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE is hereby called in on each share of the stock of the Teal Lake Iron Mining Company, payable on or before the tenth day of June, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer, GEORGE A. FELLOWS, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st., New-York. The Transfer-book will be closed on the 1st proximo. By order of the Board.
J. FRANK BERNARD, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale. U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold wholesale, at 2 to 4½ per cent. discount, by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 35 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF $2,000,000
SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE BOUNTY FUND BONDS
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE JUNE 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Fund Bonds," of the County of New York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$2,000,000
PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE BOUNTY REDEMPTION BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 28, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,000,000 of "Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds" of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7, and as amended by Chapter 11 of the laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved May 4, 1864.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $500,000 each, commencing on the first day of November, 1873.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Wednesday, the 1st day of June, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from June 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1864. }

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.
All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.
U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.
COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY,
Has on hand for immediate delivery an assortment of these Bonds—one-eighth of one per cent. allowed buyers.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40
FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
E. MORRISON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Nassau-st., Subscription Agents for the above loan, are now prepared to receive subscriptions and furnish the Bonds. One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

J. N. PERKINS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
are prepared to furnish the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS of the United States to parties desiring to invest. A commission of ONE-EIGHTH per cent. will be allowed to all applicants.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph, }
Independent Telegraph, } for sale.
United States Telegraph, }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864. }
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
d19-law6mS*

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1864. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books of the full and scrip shares will be closed at the close of business on the 12th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 28th inst. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, May 4, 1864. }
THE BANK OF PORT BYRON, (PORT BYRON, Cayuga County,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of H. J. MESSENGER, No. 139 Broadway, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH- }
WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864. }
THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15th day of May next.
On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.
Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.
By order of the Board,
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY }
COMPANY, April 28, 1864. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-JERSEY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY NEXT, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The books will be closed from Friday, 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and opened on Thursday, 20th.
WM. R. TRAVERS, President.

$3.500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for five years, at 6 per cent., on improved property, worth $6,500 cash, situated in the best part of Brooklyn, between Fort Greene and Clinton-av. None but principals need apply. Address H. R., Box No. 75 N. Y. Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN
COAL OIL STEAM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Company for a limited number, say 50,000 shares, will be opened on THURSDAY, the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for a day only, at the Company's office, No 33 Pine-st., New York. The shares are $5 each, upon which 10 per cent, will be required to be paid at the time of subscription. The Company are the owners of Shaw & Linton's Patent for Generating Steam with Coal Oil or other Combustible Fluids. A pamphlet, embodying the report of the three Chief Engineers of the Navy to the Department at Washington, also the Charter of the Company and other valuable information, can be obtained upon application at the office of the Company.

OFFICERS.
President, DAVID B. TURNER.
Treasurer, H. HOLTHAUSEN.
Secretary, JOHN L. LINTON.

TRUSTEES.
H. HOLTHAUSEN,
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York,
JAS. L. HARWAY, of Partridge & Harway,
HENRY RANDEL, of Randel & Baremore,
WM. G. SMITH, of Sutton, Smith & Co.
GEO. B. SARGENT,
JOHN L. LINTON (Patentee),
DAVID B. TURNER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Presiden Bank of North America.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INS. CO., No. 92 Broadway.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,
ROBERT SCHELL,
JACOB REESE,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,
HENRY M. TABER,
JOHN PENFOLD,
STEPHEN HYATT,
D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
JOSEPH FOULKE,
THEODORE W. RILEY,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,
JNO. W. MERSEREAU,
WM. REMSEN,
THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
AMOS ROBBINS,
LEBBEUS B. WARD,
JOSEPH BRITTON,
WM. H. TERRY,
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE was appointed Assistan Secretary. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.

NOTICE
TO THE ASSENTED CREDITORS OF THE LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD; THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS; OR ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TAKE NOTICE, That (by virtue of powers vested in them, under bondholders' agreement of Jan. 10, 1860, and under the alterations and modifications thereof, passed July 9, 1862, July 23, 1862, and Oct. 25, 1862,) that the Trustees require you to bring in and assign any and all of the assented bonds and coupons which you may hold of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; or St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Companies, to them, at the office of the undersigned, Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20, on or before noon of the fifteenth day of May, 1864, together with proof of the five per cent having been paid thereon.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, That from and after the above-named day and hour, the Trustees will no longer receive said bonds or coupons, or acknowledge the same as entitled to the benefits of the agreement for reorganization, and will proceed to wind up their trust in such manner as, under advice of counsel, they shall deem legal and proper. By order of the Trustees,
L. H. MEYER, Chairman,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that a call for a further payment of Ten Per Cent. upon the amount of their subscriptions has been made this day, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 20th of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864.
By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS FALLING due on the 15th inst., will be paid on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. after that date:
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Second Funded Coupon Bond.
Oakland and Ottawa "Dollar and Sterling Bond."

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY. }
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864. }
AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES held this day, MORRIS FRANKLIN was unanimously reëlected President; ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President, and Wm. H. Beers, Actuary.
WM. H. BEERS, Actuary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per. Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant. The transfer books will close on the 12th instant, and reopen on the 23d instant. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, }
HUDSON, N. Y., May 7, 1864. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of thirty per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable at their office, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1864, to the Stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as Stockholders. By order of the Board.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
66 Wall, and
corner Canal and Thompson sts.
THIS OLD ESTABLISHED COMPANY continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.
MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOTTS, Surveyor.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864	92,046

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 232 per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. has been changed to HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, and will be continued under that name by the same parties.
HENRY H. LEEDS,
A. B. MINER.

They have removed their place of business from No. 23 Nassau-st., which has been taken down, to the spacious marble store No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, where they have ample accommodations for the sale of every description of merchandise as well as the fine arts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—THOMAS R. AGNEW, the great grocer, tea and flour dealer of this City, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts., is now selling teas, coffees, flour, wines, sugars, molasses, syrups, and everything else used in every family, cheaper than any other dealer in the United States. One price cash house. Wholesale department, No. 262 Greenwich-st.; retail, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

NO. 600 BROADWAY—SOLE AGENCY IN New-York for the celebrated Kelley's Island Catawba Wine—for sale in any quantity, and guaranteed pure. This wine has invariably taken the first premium for five years past, in competition with all other wines.
OTIS FIELD & CO., No. 600 Broadway.

READY ROOFING,
AT HALF THE COST OF TIN OR SHINGLES.
Samples and circulars sent by mail.
READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

For regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter, and flagging in Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

For flagging Thirty-second-street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For flagging east side of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets, and in Fifty-fifth-street, south side, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Ninety-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

Also, the lots on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as Ward numbers 1,063 and 3,218 to 3,228, all inclusive.

Also, all the lots at the south side of Fifty-fifth-street to the distance of one hundred and fifty feet, from the south-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue.

Also, those three lots on the east side of Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts., known as Ward numbers 471, 474, and 478.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
LOREN JONES, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 6, 1864. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For grading Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Seventieth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

For filling sunken lots in and between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, near Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Sixty-first-street, north side, near Tenth-avenue, known as Ward numbers One and Five, to Ten, all inclusive in block number One Hundred and Fifty.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

Also, all the lots included in the westerly half of blocks number Two Hundred and Twenty eight and Two Hundred and Twenty-nine, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, near Second avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
LOREN JONES. }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 4, 1864. }

NOTICE TO EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE attention of Firemen holding Exempt Badges is called to the following section of the law, relative to the same:

SECTION 7. Every Exempt Fireman receiving a Badge shall have the permission to wear the same renewed some time during the month of May in each year, otherwise such permission shall be deemed revoked, and the said commissioners may, at any time, revoke any permission so granted by them; but in case such permission is not renewed, or is revoked, it shall be the duty of such Exempt Firemen to restore the badge previously worn by him, to the said commissioners.

In accordance with the above section, the Clerks of the Board of Fire Commissioners will be in attendance at Firemen's Hall, on every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, from seven to nine P. M during the month of May, for the purpose of renewing Exempt Badges. JNO. J. GORMAN, President.
CHARLES P. KNAPP, } Clerks.
R. P. H. ABELL, }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock. P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

REMOVALS.

HATCH & CO.,
PRACTICAL
LITHOGRAPHERS,
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS,
Have removed to
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
Trinity Building.

REMOVAL.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., manufacturers of furnaces, ranges, stoves, refrigeraters, &c., have removed their office and salesroom from No. 260 Canal-st., to No. 234 Water-st., fourth door north of Beekman-st.

FRENCH MILLINERY—REMOVAL.—MRS. J. R. DAVIDSON, respectfully announces that she has removed her millinery establishment from No. 125 Bleecker-st. to No. 38 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts., where she has now on exhibition an unusually rich and elegant selection of Paris Summer Millinery.

REMOVAL—METALLIC BURIAL CASE. W. M. RAYMOND & CO., from No. 536 Broadway to No. 348 Pearl-st., on Franklin-square.

REMOVAL.—QUINTARD & WARD HAVE REMOVED from No. 11 to No. 9 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY OF style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone, or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—33,000 now in use. Price-list sent free on application.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—JAS. PIRSSON respectfully informs the public that he has reëstablished himself in the piano-forte business and invites attention to a fine stock of pianos at his warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st.

NEW MUSIC—GEN. GRANT'S GRAND MARCH, with a beautiful vignette of the Hero, and a list of battles he has won. Music by JOS. RAFF. Price 40 cents.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METAL.—White rags, 10 cents per pound; colored and woolen, 3 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 7 cents per pound; old brass, 21 cents per pound; old copper, pewter, 28 cents per pound; lead, 8 cents per pound. No. 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. }
April 16, 1864. }

ORDNANCE OFFICE—WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1864. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this department until MONDAY, May 30, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 25,000 Light Cavalry Sabres, United States regulation pattern. These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns, to be seen at the New-York Arsenal. They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof at the manufactory where made. Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1 15th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on the 22d day of June, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of sabres, and such as are known to this department to be such, competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be indorsed "Proposals for Light Cavalry Sabres."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person making the same, the date of its presentation and the title of the work to which it relates, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, May 16, 1864, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue to west side Broadway; sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker to near Minetta-lane; sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to and through Fifty-fourth-street to near Seventh-avenue; sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to near Henry-street, and sewer in Monroe-street, between Market and Pike streets; also, for laying cross-walks in Avenue A, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in First-avenue, at One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second-avenue, at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets; also, for cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, on the easterly side, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh-street; and also, for cross-walks in First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first-street, and for a trap-block pavement in Fifty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Specifications and blanks for the proposals can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEVENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 3, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864 }
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.
PIANOS TO RENT.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

WATERS' CORAL HARP.—A NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOK of 160 pages of beautiful Hymns and Tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we Know Each Other There?" "Suffer Little Children to Come unto Me," "The Beautiful Shore." "Oh, 'tis Glorious," "Leave Me with My Mother," "He Leadeth Me Beside Still Waters," "The Lion of Judah," "Lord Give Us Faith," "Bury Me in the Morning, Mother," and ten pieces composed by the late Stephen C. Foster, which alone are worth more than the entire cost of the book. Price, Paper Covers, 25 cents; $20 per 100; Bound, 30 cents; $25 per 100; Cloth Bound, Embossed Gilt, 40 cents; $35 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. Published by HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, melodeons, Alexandre and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at great bargains for cash; price from $60 to $200. New seven-octave pianos, at $225, $250, $275, $300, and up to $700. One seven-octave second-hand grand piano, price $700 new, will be sold for $300, or rented for $10 per month. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"CHRIST WILL CARE FOR Mother Now," answer to "Who will Care for Mother Now?" This is one of the best songs we have published for a long time. Music by J. F. Weston. Price 30 cents.
CHORUS—Soon with angels you'll be marching,
With a crown upon your brow,
Free from care, and toil and danger,
Christ will care for mother now.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK—FOR VIOLIN, flute or cornet, containing the latest popular music, viz.: Faust March, Finigan's Wake, Last Days of Pompeii, No Irish need Apply, &c. Four different numbers. Price 2 numbers 25 cents; 4 numbers, 45 cents.
MUSICIAN OMNIBUS—700 tunes for violin, flute or cornet, $1; complete Musician's Omnibus, 1,500 tunes, $2, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863. }
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, M. D., Alexandria and Fort Monoroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State,)————
(Date)————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:
———— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
———— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
———— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
———— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
————

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, May 4, 1864. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1864, for 8-inch Columbiad Shell, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz.:
At the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 10,000 8-inch shell.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 10,000 8-inch shell.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 15,000 8-inch shell.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000 8-inch shell.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, 5,000 8-inch shell

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the Arsenals free of charge for handling and transportation. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than one-tenth (1-10th) of the whole amount contracted for per week. The first delivery to be made on the 15th day of June, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer shells other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for 8-inch Columbiad Shells."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, May 4, 1864. }
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 4 P. M., for the delivery, at the following Arsenals, of HORSE EQUIPMENTS, United States Cavalry pattern, as hereinafter specified:
At the New-York Arsenal, 15,000 sets.
At the Frankford Arsenal, 2,000 sets.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, 5,000 sets.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 3,000 sets.

These sets of Horse Equipments are to be furnished complete, except the horse-brush, curry-comb, lariat, picket-pin link, nose-bag, spurs and straps, and blanket. The curb bridle reins are to be ⅝ of an inch wide. The curb, watering bridle, sweat leathers, bits, the malleable iron, hardware, and stirrups, are to conform strictly in pattern and finish to those deposited at the Arsenals above-named. The trees are to be of the regulation pattern, assorted sizes—not less than 3½ inches between the bars on the inside of the pummel, the side bars of hard white-wood, or beech; the pummels and cantles of beech, well put together; all the irons one tenth of an inch thick, and all let into the wood; to be covered with the best slaughtered cow-hide; all other covering to be rejected. The trees are to be subject to inspection during all stages of their manufacture, and if deemed necessary, the leather to be inspected before cutting; but the final inspection will be made at the Arsenals where delivered.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-tenth per week of the whole number contracted for; the first delivery to be made on the 18th day of June, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties, over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Horse Equipments."
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same be offered, the name of the person presenting the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, May 24, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit: In Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Second and Third-avenues; also in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also in Orchard-street, between Houston and Stanton-streets; also in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; also in Tenth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; and also in Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. The plans for the above may be seen and specifications obtained on application to the contract clerk.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
May 12, 1864. }

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY. }
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.